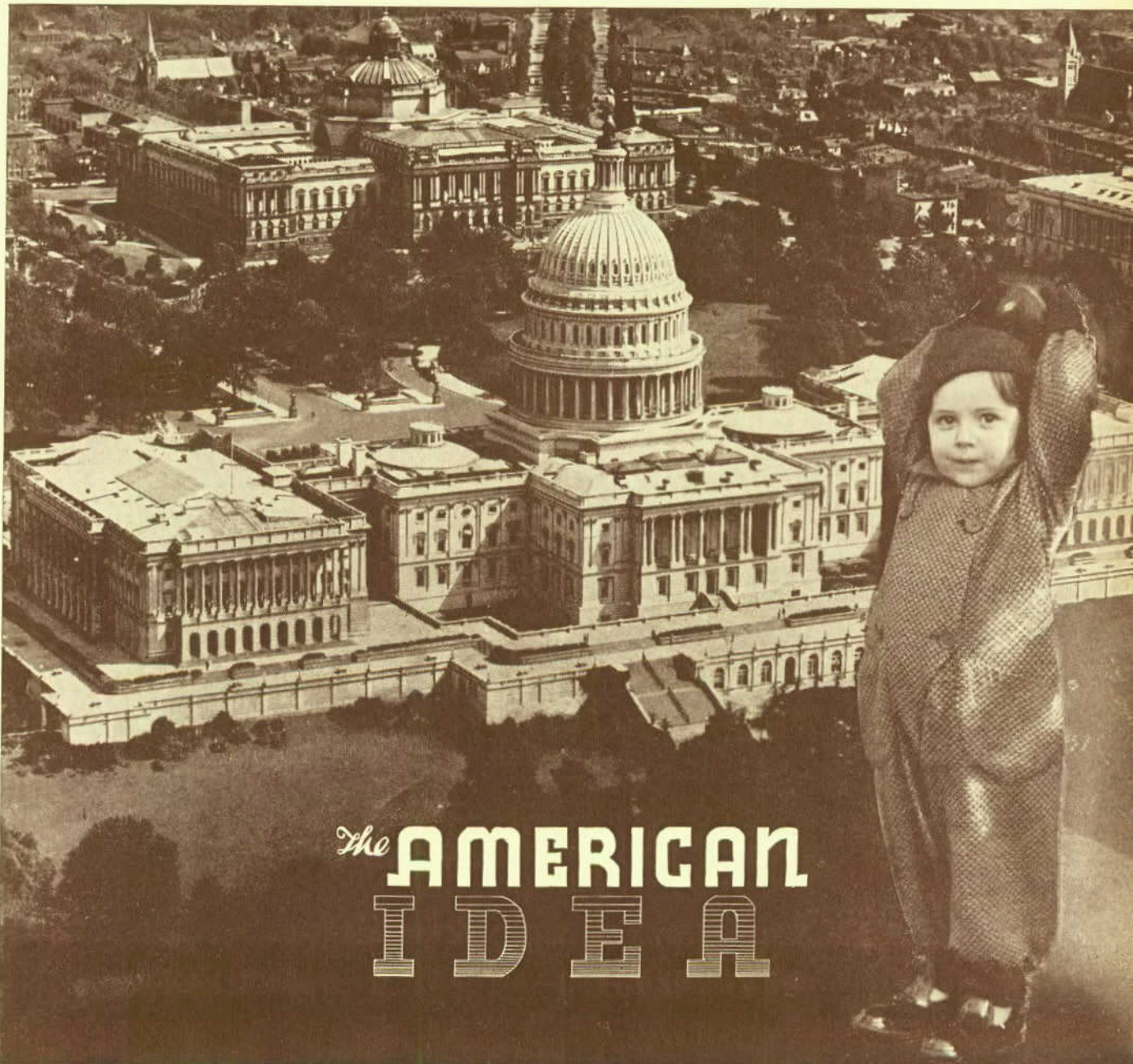


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



The AMERICAN
IDEA

CL. XXXVII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1938

NO. 10

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

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Magazine Chat...

From time to time, we have published photographs of "old timers"—until, by this hour, we doubtless have covered every period of the union's life and work. However the frontispiece this month is an "old timer plus" inasmuch as it catches the spirit of youth and bravado that underlies so much of our electrical trade.

Here are two electricians of a period 30 years ago—who symbolize the pride in, the efficiency and the glamour of the craft. Look at the boy on the right with his flaunting mustache, his bold eyes, his jaunty cap, his calm assurance. And look, too, at his companion, with his cob pipe, his masterly strength, and his independence.

These fellows might have been rigged up by an editor—to symbolize the spirit of the trade—but they weren't. They are real men—on a real job—and it is a real photograph, taken years ago, sent in by Emil A. Ciallella, L. U. No. 52. The man on the right was a member of the Brotherhood continuously from 1899 till his death last August, Brother Charles Oriel, of L. U. No. B-52, Newark. His companion could not be identified.

Men make our craft. Their pride, efficiency and youthful bravado build buildings and high dams and power houses. They also build this organization.

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Old Timers



(See Magazine Chat)



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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NO. 10

The American Concept of The Good Life

IF the workers of America are going to trade one standard of life for another, it is well that they consider fully what they are about to sell in terms of what they are about to receive.

This bargain has nothing to do with shallow patriotism or with Americanism in the newspaper sense. Everywhere democracy—the American idea—is under fire. The totalitarian states of Germany, Italy and Russia challenge the very fundamentals upon which the American system of government rests. Moreover, there are within the nation and home, groups and individuals who honestly believe that the American system is outworn, obsolete, and ill-adapted to meet the problems of the present day. These groups are imbued with vigor, are heavily financed, and determined. In this brief article on the American idea, we are not going to undertake at all to harangue our readers on what choice they themselves are to make. Our purpose is to survey the ideas and sustained emotions which underlie American history and American tradition. We believe if the American worker is going to make a choice; if he is going to trade one kind of life for another, he should not make such a momentous decision lightly nor forget certain tested values in his own tradition under the power of emotion or passion.

At once we are going to reveal our own bias. We believe that there are values in the American system unsurpassed, which can not be matched in the history or tradition of other nations nor can they be matched by the offers of the dictatorial types of economy. We are going to enumerate, therefore, what we believe are the merits of our present organization of society and then are going to leave it up to the workers themselves to make the decision.

The first great fact about America and Americanism is the right to be different. This is interwoven with the fabric of our customs and habits of thought. We do not fear innovation. We Americans welcome change. In fact we are the apostles of the new and novel. We have given more inventions to the world than any other people. Even when we do not make the initial invention, we are usually the great developers of any given field because we are intrepid pioneers, unafraid of tackling the new and willing to embrace new, novel spheres of activity. Take, for example, the Panama Canal. The French

Inventory of those ideas and sustained emotions which underlie American history and tradition.

tried to dig the Big Ditch and failed. Uncle Sam took over and succeeded.

INTREPID TRAIL MAKERS

Our nation in the beginning broke with the older countries and went it alone. In breaking with the older countries we smashed moulds of custom and shattered tradition, and went forward on the basis of reason to erect a system of government that would meet changing conditions and changing needs.

The second striking fact about the American system is the determined adherence to the doctrine that the individual is important and valuable. "His majesty, the American citizen," is an outworn term used as an advertising slogan but it expresses a genuine emotion and an habitual attitude of Americans. So intense is our faith in individual value that we have all but abolished classes in the United States, and this is not true of any other nation. There are scores of examples of this classless society in the ease with which a man passes from one economic level to another—from the role of employee to the employer, the ease with which poor boys marry rich girls and poor girls marry rich men—the recognition of ability in any walk of life, the Cinderella fable which has been told over and over again on stage and screen.

So determined is our allegiance to the doctrine that the individual is important and valuable that we look with aversion and horror upon the doctrine of such states as Germany where the individual is nothing and the state is all. This is really what Americans meant when they said in 1917 that they were going to fight to make the world safe for democracy, that is, to prove that the state can not control the life of the individual but that the individual, co-operating with other individuals, must control the life of the state.

It is this creed of individualism that has given rise to our intense devotion to liberty. This devotion to liberty runs like a golden thread through American history. Sneers do not quench it. Satire does not obliterate it. It makes up the substantial portion of our tradition.

PERPETUAL JEALOUSY

Look back for a moment upon this record. John Dickinson thundered: "A perpetual jealousy respecting liberty is absolutely requisite in all free states."

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," announced Patrick Henry.

Wendell Phillips contributed his say: "Republics exist only on tenure of being agitated."

Even Alexander Hamilton, said to be the foe of liberty, the father of Toryism, made his contribution to this tradition: "It is not thus (by arms) that the liberty of this country is to be destroyed. It is to be subverted only by a pretense of adhering to all the forms of law and yet by breaking down all the substance of our liberties."

Thomas Jefferson, the political foe of Hamilton, really had but one tune played perpetually upon the minds of his constituency, namely liberty. And Lincoln said: "The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society."

It is true that our individualism has often strayed into anarchy. It is also true that there are permitted to rise local dictators and incipient fascists in the world of industry and in the political world. The political boss and the captain of industry have often played upon this individualistic emotion of the American people to hoist themselves into a favored position of power, to abuse that position and to enslave people. On the other hand, no such minor dictator has ever maintained himself over a long period, and the history of the last 40 years of American life has been the history of perfection of machinery to make it impossible for the dictator to spread himself.

How then has an individualistic people been able to accomplish so much in the way of building a great nation and of creating the greatest industrial organization in the world? Purely on the theory and practice of voluntary association. What has really happened is, in pursuing our philosophy of individualism, we have set up a universal system of education enabling every man to develop himself, relatively speaking, to a high degree, and the goal of that education and development has been to make him a good co-operator.

To summarize briefly these three concepts is to say that the American nation broke with the traditions of Europe and dared to become different. That dif-

ference inhered chiefly in the perception of the value of the individual no matter what his station in life; in giving that individual a chance for as much personal development as possible and then counting upon this education to make him cooperate with his fellows. This does not mean that compulsions have not been used to force co-operation. It has been pointed out that the wage system on an individualistic basis is nothing more than a system of compulsion to force men to work. As soon as American workers perceived that with the rise of modern industrialism the individual could not exercise properly his individualism, they formed themselves into voluntary associations in order that individual value could be maintained and in order that the individual could raise himself to the level of industrial citizenship.

It has been repeatedly pointed out also that the American Federation of Labor has merely reflected in its structure and processes the type of government that we had had on the political field. Three courses of action, therefore, open themselves up before the American citizen and the American worker:

1. He can follow the policy of extreme individualism.
2. He can strengthen his policy of voluntary association in order that the individual may have a larger life.
3. He can surrender these two habits of action and sign away these values to a state theoretically charged with caring for the individual but powerful enough to sacrifice the individual at any time to the whim of the state.

Now in consequence there has risen a strong movement among Americans for a high standard of living. This has grown out of the settled conviction that the individual is important and valuable. In this sense Americans have had their own kind of socialism—a socialism founded upon the settled conviction that every individual has a right to full development, and upon sound knowledge that development can not be forthcoming in poverty and squalor. In this sense Americans have not differed from the socialists of other countries but only on the insistence that our socialism shall be voluntary, based upon the consent of the governed.

Whether it has been merely our good luck to be placed in an environment of rich resources, or whether it has been our intrepid individualism, we do not fully know, but up to now Americans have been successful in building a high standard of life. Of course, this statement is purely relative. Compared with other nations we have been successful. Compared with what we can do and should do, we have been abject failures. It is this failure to achieve the fullest measure of our own organization which has allowed critics of the American idea to maintain that you can not produce the good life, you can not reach the highest standard of living under a system of voluntary association. This places a dilemma before the American worker. The dilemma might be stated thus: do you prefer a half a loaf of bread with

liberty or a full loaf of bread with despotism? Or more hopefully the dilemma might be stated thus: do you prefer to push on on the basis of voluntary association to wring from our rich environment a higher standard of living, or do you wish to surrender freedom for the doubtful security of totalitarianism?

THE INDEPENDENT MIND

Within this interplay of individualism with voluntary association has grown up certain standards of procedure of importance. The first might be described as an offshoot of individualism as the independent mind and the independent voter. We have reached the conclusion that there is a sphere of conduct quite apart from private emotion and partisan attitude. We see this in our attempt to reduce controversy (class struggle) to factual terms and to scientific solution.

It is a well-known fact that no nation has developed research, impartial investigation and arbitration to the extent of the United States. We have the naive faith and we have often proved its validity that every problem, even the problems in human relations, can be solved if we get the facts and if we submit these to rigid analysis and have the courage to reach conclusions dependent upon the facts.

The whole tradition of arbitration of individual disputes and of co-operation with management rests upon this great sentiment. The independent mind is the arch enemy of primitive class struggle. And democracy has no greater monument to its achievement than the creation of this procedure. England, too, has adopted it as witnessed in recent reports of the Commission on Industrial Relations, as has Sweden and other countries.

Closely related to this tradition of independent thinking is the idea of the independent voter. We have developed the two-party system in the United States and it has been charged that the two parties have very little difference between them. But the independent voters can move from one to the other party according to the need and make that party an instrument of new ideas and new procedures. This is surely what has taken place in the case of the progressive republicanism led by Robert M. La Follette and in the case of the progressive democratism led by Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is the independent voter that controls and not the party machine.

It is this that has given rise to the non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor and it is this that has enabled the the United States to rise to every emergency with new procedures to solve new problems. Contrast this method with the bloc system of partyism prevalent in the older countries where every given economic group has its own party, rigidly adhered to, and incapable of changing. The older system is a rigid system amortized in emotion and passion, whereas the American system is a flexible system capable of quick changes.

CHANGING GOALS

One commentator upon the American idea describes this flexible tradition ad-

mirably. He is Jesse Lee Bennett. In his book "The Essential American Tradition," he says:

"It might therefore well be contended that the essential American tradition is to have no tradition save a continuing aspiration to forge consciously, deliberately forward in the vanguard of human progress; to resist the congealing of customs; to make, continuously, the inevitable new adaptations to life rendered essential by changing conditions; to secure, by whatever means may be necessary, the greatest possible freedom of the individual from all irresponsible authority; to maintain the greatest possible adaptability of the organs of government to serve this end and to give to the common will of the people composing the nation the most effective possible expression."

It is this ability to adhere to this tradition of non-partisanship, this habit of independent voters to switch from party to party in order to use the party as an instrument of an idea that keeps government from being in a strait-jacket. If governments are responsive to public opinion, if they are sensitive to the will of the people, they can perform adequately within the framework created. It is only when governments are indifferent to public opinion, insensitive to the changing ideas of the masses that the American system fails. We certainly had a decade following the Great War in which the conservative government was insensitive to the changing attitudes of the people. There are instances in the present administration such as the case of the National Labor Relations Board where agencies are indifferent to public opinion. The crime of government in the American framework is this flouting of public opinion. What we need and what we have been doing during the last few years is to create new methods of quicker response to public opinion.

Surely there is no greater or safer procedure than the one which has just been described. In 20 years, for instance, the Russian bureaucracy has been as fixed and rigid and autocratic as the Czaristic government. It is this rigidity and autocracy of the Russian government that apologists for communism fail to see and admit. The Russians are bourbons just as much as the American capitalistic group have been bourbons. The hope for a combination of stability with progress which is the ideal of American government lies in flexibility rather than in rigid procedure.

Finally, the new idea around which a great deal of present dissension turns is the idea of economic planning. The totalitarian governments, Russia and Germany and Italy, do plan. They also regiment. Planning seems only a matter of common sense and seems to open the way for the elimination of poverty and squalor. The apologists for the totalitarian type of social organization declare that democracies cannot plan. This is refuted by what has been done in Sweden and in a lesser degree in Norway and Denmark. These nations plan and still preserve de-

(Continued on page 554)

I. B. E. W. Attends Inspector Meetings

THE basis for a rapprochement between the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, representing the principal inspectors in the United States, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing the skilled craftsmen who install materials, has been laid. A representative of the International Brotherhood has attended all of the sectional meetings of the inspectors group held this year. The inspectors do not have a national convention but hold sectional conventions during the month of September and October.

During September the Eastern Section met at Baltimore, the Southeastern Section at Jacksonville, and the Western Section at Cleveland. During October the Northwestern Section and Southwestern Section met respectively at Spokane and Long Beach. M. H. Hedges, director of research, attended the three September meetings. Vice President Milne attended the October.



JACKSONVILLE

The International Association of Electrical Inspectors is more than a league of inspectors. By a system of affiliation it includes within its ranks representatives of utility, manufacturing, wholesalers, underwriters laboratories, insurance, jobbers and labor. Its meetings, therefore, are probably the only meetings held in the United States that may be said to be representative of the entire electrical industry. Its meetings become a clearing house for all types of electrical information as well as a battle ground where politics of the industry reveals itself in its many ramifications.

The association itself has for its major goal the making and guarding of electrical standards—those principally set up by the National Electrical Code and municipal ordinances. The objects of the association as stated by the constitution are:

OBJECTS STATED

"Section 1. The objects of this association shall be:

"To co-operate in the formulation of standards for the safe installation and use of electrical materials, devices, and appliances.

Historic connection made with public group, charged with responsibility of administering municipal codes.

"To promote the uniform understanding and application of the National Electrical Code and other electrical codes.

"To secure and promote uniform administrative ordinances and inspection methods.

"To collect and disseminate information relative to the safe use of electricity.

"To represent the electrical inspectors in all matters which are dealt with nationally and internationally by the electrical industry.

"To co-operate with other national and international organizations in furthering the development of the electrical industry.

"To promote closer co-operation between inspectors, inspection departments, the electrical industry, and the public."

At this year's meeting the chief topic of conversation in the hotel lobbies and on the floor of the convention was the proposal of the Edison Electric Institute to amend the National Electrical Code on 26 counts. The Edison Electric Institute had certified representatives present at these meetings to lobby for, to defend and to lead the discussion on these amendments.

INSPECTOR ATTACKS INSTITUTE

At Baltimore a stirring attack on the 26 proposals was made by Ralph B. Ward, chief of the electrical bureau, Newark, N. J. Mr. Ward complained that the Edison Electric Institute had promulgated its proposals without consultation with the inspectors and without circularizing the members with the proposals. Thereupon the representatives of the institute telegraphed New York for 700 copies of the proposals to circularize the Eastern Section. Mr. Ward asserted that practically all of the 26 proposals had been made by the institute to the inspectors and had been turned down, and now they had been brought back in toto. If they were accepted they would completely emasculate the National Electrical Code.

SECTIONS ACT INDEPENDENTLY

In the Southern Section of the meeting at Jacksonville, Dewey L. Johnson, superintendent of electrical affairs, Atlanta, Ga., attacked the proposals on similar

grounds. Mr. Johnson concurred in the recommendations of H. W. Pye, national president, that the inspectors appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the institute with sharp reservations. Mr. Johnson proposed to the Southern Section that such a committee would be appointed only if it were required to report back to the convention as a whole. The exact words of Mr. Johnson's recommendation were:

REFUSE PROPOSALS

"That representatives of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors and the utility group meet for the purpose of discussing the 26 proposals for code changes of the Edison Electric Institute. The commission recommends concurrence with the provision that if a meeting is held our committee shall not be authorized to commit this association to the proposals.

"We further recommend that in the event a meeting of the National Fire Protection Association electrical committee is called before the next regular section meeting our representatives to the executive council be instructed to oppose the proposals until the section has had an opportunity to consider and act on them."

At the Cleveland meeting the issues were more sharply drawn perhaps than at either of the two sections. Here the battle against the proposed code changes was waged by David Talbot, assistant chief electrical inspector, Chicago, Ill., and Leo J. McCormick, chief electrical inspector, Kansas City, Mo.



CLEVELAND

NEMA Boasts of Electrical Committee Set-Up

THE electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association is the most important single agency in the electrical industry. It controls the National Electrical Code which in turn determines the type of materials to be installed in the industry. The type of materials reflects back upon the worker's skill and his job opportunity.

The National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) is a heavily financed trade association with an elaborate system of divisions and departments, making room for every type of business in that branch of the industry. NEMA is usually regarded as representative of the conservative wing of the electrical industry. It is dominated by the larger manufacturers and has close working agreements with the Edison Electric Institute which represents the utility group in the industry. These working arrangements are due in part to the fact that the utilities are the largest buyers of heavy electrical materials. Not long ago the Rigid Steel Conduit Association, representative of a large section of the manufacturers, seceded from NEMA on the grounds that it was not getting proper representation.

NEMA collects a per capita tax from its membership and must give service.

With seven members and with co-operation of utility group, manufacturers can dominate.

It recently has sent to its membership a chart showing the set-up of the electrical committee and it boasts of its heavy representation. On this chart the question is asked: "Is your product properly treated in the National Electrical Code? NEMA can assist you."

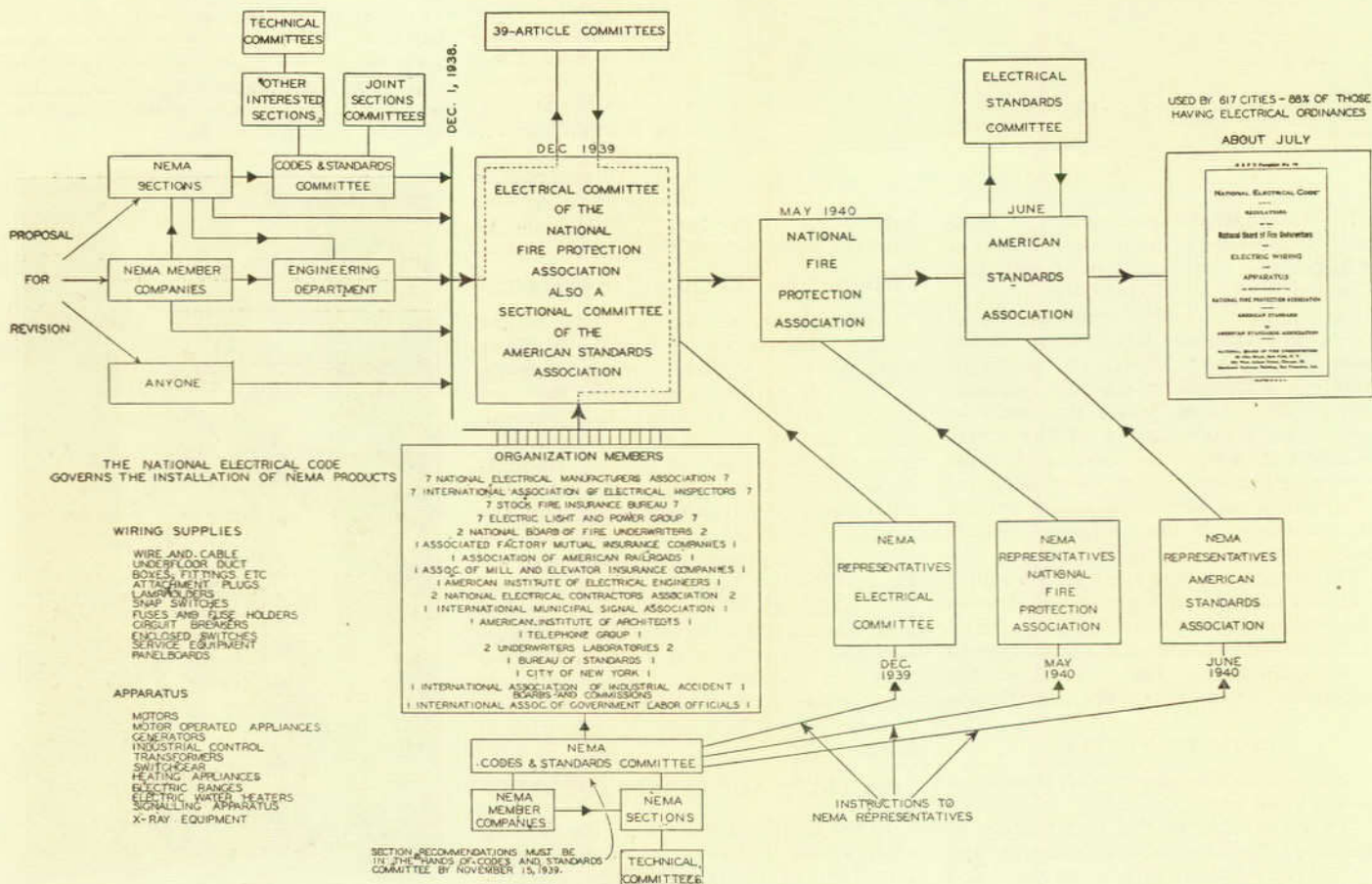
This chart gives an analysis of the membership of the electrical committee as follows:

- 7 National Electrical Manufacturers Association 7
- 7 International Association of Electrical Inspectors 7
- 7 Stock Fire Insurance Bureau 7
- 7 Electric Light and Power Group 7
- 2 National Board of Fire Underwriters 2
- 1 Associated Factory Mutual Insurance Companies 1
- 1 Association of American Railroads 1
- 1 Assoc. of Mill and Elevator Insurance Companies 1

- 1 American Institute of Electrical Engineers 1
- 2 National Electrical Contractors Association 2
- 1 International Municipal Signal Association 1
- 1 American Institute of Architects 1
- 1 Telephone Group 1
- 2 Underwriters Laboratories 2
- 1 Bureau of Standards 1
- 1 City of New York 1
- 1 International Association of Industrial Accident Board and Commissions 1
- 1 International Association of Government Labor Officials 1

Such frankness is not usually prevalent in discussions of the electrical committee. Impressions are created that the electrical committee is an engineering group with some of the characteristics of the U. S. Supreme Court, capable of taking a lofty disinterested view of electrical standards and meting out justice. On the evidence herewith submitted by NEMA itself, however, it is apparent that the electrical committee is an assembly of representatives of insurance and manufacturing and utility people. It is to be noted again that the committee has never allowed labor representation on this committee.

PROCEDURE FOR REVISING THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE



IS YOUR PRODUCT PROPERLY TREATED IN THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE? NEMA CAN ASSIST YOU

Labor's Stand on Edison Institute Proposals

THE 26 proposals made by the Edison Electric Institute for revision of the National Electrical Code—proposals which have rocked the entire electrical industry—have been reduced to eight general changes by C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute. The proposals of the institute, therefore, are:

1. Provision for the general use of non-metallic sheathed cable of the covered neutral type, as a wiring system.
2. Provision for the use of duplex and multiple-conductor cables of covered neutral type in raceways of all classes.
3. Provision for bare neutral in conduit and electrical metallic tubing for general use.
4. Provision for the general use of thin-wall insulation.
5. Modification of the conduit area rule to permit in old installations utilization of the waste space for additional wire required by increased loads.
6. Recognition of service cable of the covered neutral type for general indoor use.
7. Removal of requirement for mandatory use of rigid conduit in theatres, elevators and hazardous locations and of metal-clad wiring in garages.
8. Deletion of rule requiring conduit to be shipped in 10-foot lengths.

BROTHERHOOD OPPOSES

The opposition of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing hundreds of thousands of organized men inclusive of nearly 100,000 installers of electrical materials, is based upon the following considerations:

- (1) Engineering data does not support the institute's contention that bare neutral is "just as good."
- (2) Contrary to representations, trial installations have not proved that bare neutral is as inexpensive as standard installation. In some instances, namely at TVA, it was more expensive.
- (3) The uncovered wire (neutral) does produce deterioration of raceways by corrosion.
- (4) But these facts are obscured by the larger issue, namely, bare neutral has become a symbol for shoddy wiring, for degradation of materials, for an assault on safety and for a sharp curtailment of job opportunity.
- (5) Should this shoddy type of wiring be generally accepted, it is estimated that job opportunities for electrical workers would shrink 50 per cent.
- (6) The argument that electrical workers have a self-interest in higher standards is true, but it has no validity when this self-interest coincides with public interest.
- (7) The house-owner who buys a house on time will find, with shoddy wiring, that his wiring system will deteriorate long before his house is paid for.
- (8) Moreover, the shoddy system can

I. B. E. W. states frankly its stand on changes in National Electrical Code.

not take care of present day electrical needs, and can not possibly provide for an expanding electrical science. Shoddy wiring belongs with the day of outside toilets.

(9) Moreover the shoddy system creates a bottle neck at the door of consumption so that, no matter how inexpensive electric current is, it can not be extensively used.

(10) There is no safety in the home, where a shoddy system prevails, because the housewife is forced to supplement the shoddy with "homespun" installation, with bell cord, and these inadequate make-shifts.

(11) The esthetic is involved. Un-sightly loose draping of bell cord over doorways, and under rugs, is as ugly as it is dangerous.

(12) Until engineering data supports the use of bare neutral and shoddy, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will protect the earning opportunity of its members, knowing that it is also protecting the public interest.

The Brotherhood has repeatedly pointed out that good labor standards depend upon good materials. Workmen can not rise to their full pitch of skill if they are working with cheap materials. Neither can skill no matter how competent make up for inadequate materials.

This creed of the Brotherhood has been stated before but is herewith restated:

In the electrical industry labor standards depend on material standards. We are not well enough informed in regard to labor standards in other industries to know whether this equation holds good for plumbing, carpentering, railroading and other occupational types. It would appear, however, to be a fact for trades where craftsmanship still endures.

From this equation we may deduce certain other principles which generally hold good for the status of labor in the electrical industry.

1. A lowering of material standards, the marketing of cheap, shoddy and substandard electrical materials and equipment lowers labor's status both on the side of craftsmanship and wages, hours and working conditions.

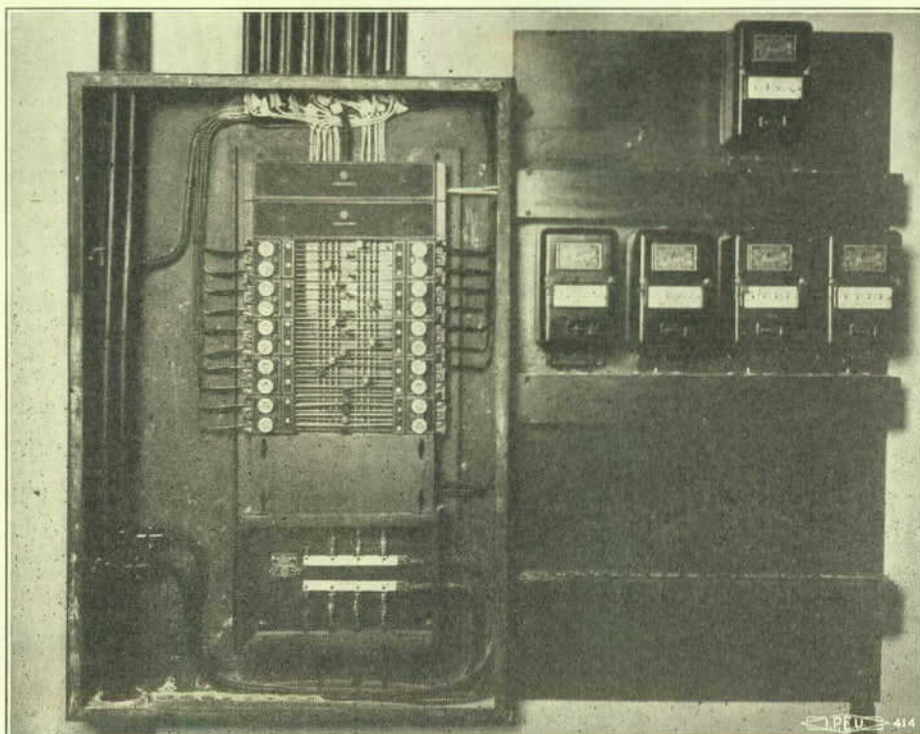
2. Employers who market substandard materials and install them are generally, when they are aware that they are doing this thing, unfair to labor and tend to beat down labor standards.

3. Substandard materials not only affect the economic status of labor but greatly increase hazards on the job.

4. The use of substandard materials often brings labor into disrepute with householders because labor is charged with the inefficiency of the installation when the blame should be put on the materials.

5. About this center, therefore, of labor standards in the electrical industry revolves every constituent element in the industry, namely, labor, manufacturing,

(Continued on page 561)



GOOD WIRING IS AT ONCE EVIDENT TO THE LAY EYE

Electrical Wholesalers Back High Standards

By A. J. McGIVERN, Managing Director,
Chicago Electrical Wholesalers' Association

Mr. McGivern spoke before a joint meeting of Illinois and Indiana chapters of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors at Gary recently. His address is still the subject of wide discussion and comment. Mr. McGivern has asked wholesalers associations in other cities to support his thesis:

THE Chicago Electrical Wholesalers have found it advisable to co-operate with the electrical inspectors' group and we have joined their organization 100 per cent strong. We have done this for a definite reason. The better wholesalers have always carried and sold the best construction material and the best current-consuming appliances that they could buy. They do this for a definite reason, too. My service in the electrical industry goes back a long way. I can remember when the use of electricity was confined to street lighting, when it was considered too dangerous to use in the home. That fear that electricity is unsafe continued for a long time and it exists today. It has been our greatest barrier to popularizing the use of current-consuming devices in the home. And whenever a fatal or severe shock occurred, it required an immense amount of sales effort and advertising to re-establish the confidence in the community that electrical appliances are safe to use in the home.

About two years ago I had an opportunity to address a meeting of the Illinois Chapter at Rock Island. At that time we had a particular problem in Chicago. The World's Fair buildings were being dismantled. Many other buildings were being torn down to escape taxes. Conduit from these buildings was being straightened, repainted and sold for installation in new buildings. A good job of painting might fool an inspector, but the inside of this conduit that had served its natural life was rusty and when wire was pulled into it, the insulation might have been torn so that grounds and shocks may result. We advocated the elimination of all black conduit and boxes because this would prevent the use of second-hand conduit and it would eliminate the imperfect or insulated grounds where enameled conduit and boxes were used. The inspectors at that meeting responded nobly and unanimously passed a resolution recommending the exclusive use of zinc coated conduit and boxes. This went to a meeting of the western section where it also was approved and from there to the electrical committee where the elimination of black conduit and boxes received its approval.

For legal reasons it was thought advisable to secure facts before this proposition went into the National Code. Accordingly the Underwriters Laboratory was employed as a fact-finding committee to determine the relative merits of black

Recalls horrors of theatre fire due to electrical origin. Opposes emasculation of National Electrical Code.

and white conduit and boxes. They have been working on this for more than a year, going into every part of the United States to determine the action of salt water on conduit on the Coast, of the various acids in manufacturing establishments, and the effect of the various climatic conditions throughout the country. Their report will probably be completed by December of this year, in time for the electrical committee to consider it before the next National Code is published. I have no fear of the results, for even if the investigation shows that black conduit holds up as well as white, the better grounding obtained from the use of zinc coated conduit and boxes is sufficient reason for its exclusive use.

When the use of black conduit and boxes is eliminated from the National Code, the manufacturers will save the expense of duplicate operations in their factories. The wholesalers and contractors will carry one stock instead of two. These economies will be passed on to the public with the result that it will get better and safer material with no increase in cost.

The electrical inspectors have always advocated a high standard of material and construction that results in the greatest safety to life and property. But now—a sour, discordant note disturbs the harmony. On page 11, of your May issue of the News Bulletin, appear proposals for a revision of the National Code which, in my judgment, would operate to reduce our standards of safety. Here are only a few of them:

"Provision for the general use of non-metallic sheath cable as a wiring system."

"Remove requirement for mandatory use of rigid conduit in theatres, elevators, and hazardous locations and of metal clad wiring in garages."

"Provide for the general use of thin wall insulation." Rubber covered wire as made today is too good.

"Delete the rule requiring conduit to be shipped in 10 foot lengths." This means random lengths, which is water pipe that they want used in the few places where conduit might be required. This use of water pipe would bring about jurisdictional disputes between plumbers and electrical workers as to which should do the work and bring about demoralization in the building industry.

I saw the Iroquois Theatre fire and I saw the hundreds of charred bodies piled

up like cord wood in Thompson's restaurant next door. I know that this fire was of electrical origin and that since that time every provision possible has been made by electrical inspectors to make theatres and public buildings safe. It causes cold chills to run down my back when I read the proposed changes in the National Code to eliminate rigid conduit and other safety provisions in the wiring of theatres, schools, churches and in hazardous locations subject to explosive fumes and gases. These provisions for cheap wiring go down into residence work where they want our homes wired in the cheapest possible way, apparently without regard to safety.

And why do they want all this? They tell us that the cost of wiring is so high that homes are not being built. The figures show that the entire cost of electric wiring in homes is from two to three per cent of the total cost, and the difference between the cost of wiring a home with adequacy and safety and the cheapest kind of installation is not more than \$25 to \$50. This amount spread over the life of the building would not amount to the cost of a pint of good liquor a year. Why don't they tell us the truth? That the waste and extravagance of government—city, state and federal—has increased taxes to the point where the ordinary individual can't afford to own a home. I happen to own a modest house in Chicago that I bought about 25 years ago. At that time my taxes were \$63. This crept up to a high of \$420. What a wonderful job of electric wiring this difference in taxes would make in my home and it could be repeated every year. Those in high places tell us that we must have cheap wiring so that more homes will be built and so that unemployed labor will be put to work. Well, it is very clear that the small amount that might be saved by an unsafe wiring job would have nothing to do with the number of houses that will be built. But on the other hand, analyze the cost of a safe adequate wiring job and cheapest form of construction, and where do you find the saving? Twenty-five per cent in material and 75 per cent in labor. And yet they have the audacity to tell you that this program for wiring at a low cost is a patriotic measure for the benefit of labor. That is the kind of patriotism that has been described as the last refuge of a scoundrel.

Now this program to reduce the standards of safety in construction has not been advocated by electrical inspectors, but when it is projected in the regular way you will have an opportunity to vote on it at the regular section and chapter meetings. I realize fully that many of you who are not under civil service are subject to powerful influences and that

(Continued on page 563)

Santee-Cooper River Project Starts

MORE than 50 representatives of international unions which have helped build the TVA told the South Carolina Public Service Commission this month that they would like to see the same wage scale and the same conditions of collective bargaining prevail on the new Santee-Cooper River project now under way in South Carolina. The meeting was held in the historic Dock Street Theatre in Charleston on September 22. It was presided over by the incoming Governor Burnet R. Maybank. All the other commissioners were present, including Charles H. Gerald, secretary, Columbia; Edwin B. Boyle, Sumter; W. L. Daniel, of Greenwood; A. Stanley Llewellyn, of Camden; W. L. Rhodes, of Estill; D. D. Whitcover, of Darlington; T. W. Woodworth, Spartanburg, and R. M. Jefferies, general counsel, Walterboro.

More than 50 representatives of labor were chairmanned by George L. Gooze, personal representative of William Green, in charge of 17 Southern states.

The South Carolina Public Service Authority is described as the little TVA but it is not so small inasmuch as more than \$36,000,000 will be expended on one of the greatest water power projects in the United States. The Santee-Cooper Act, among other things, permits the Authority "to build, construct, maintain and operate canals, dams, locks, aqueducts, reservoirs, draw-spans, ditches, drains and roads and to lay and construct any tunnels, penstocks, culverts, flumes, conduits, mains and other pipes necessary or useful in connection therewith;

"To divert waters from the Santee River by means of a canal or canals, flume or flumes or otherwise, and to construct and maintain a dam of any height or size for the purpose of impounding said waters and to discharge the same into the Cooper River or otherwise;

"To build, acquire, construct and maintain power houses and any and all structures, ways and means, necessary, useful or customarily used and employed in the manufacture, generation and distribution of water power, steam electric power, hydro-electric power and any and all other kinds of power, including power transmission lines, poles, telephone lines, substations, transformers, and generally all things used or useful in the manufacture, distribution, purchase and sale of power generated by water, steam or otherwise;

GO IN POWER BUSINESS

"To manufacture, produce, generate, transmit, distribute and sell water power, steam electric power, hydro-electric power or mechanical power within and without the State of South Carolina;

South Carolina's \$36,000,000 hydro-electric development, little TVA, brings workers and commissioners together.

"To reclaim and drain swampy and flooded lands."

The workers ask for the basic wage scale of \$1.12½ an hour now prevalent

2. The affiliated crafts organized as South Carolina Authority Trades and Labor Council shall act as the representative group of workers.

3. The South Carolina Public Service Authority shall create a management advisory committee to confer with the South Carolina Authority Trades and Labor Council or their representatives on all matters relating to wages, conditions and labor relations.

4. The PWA principle in Executive Order 230 as to employment of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled mechanics shall apply.

CO-OPERATIVE RELATIONS STRESSED

5. Full co-operation shall be given by the unions with the state and U. S. Employment Service.

6. It is understood that the Authority shall appoint a personnel director or director of labor relations—or will appoint a personnel director and director of labor relations.

7. Full collective bargaining relations shall prevail.

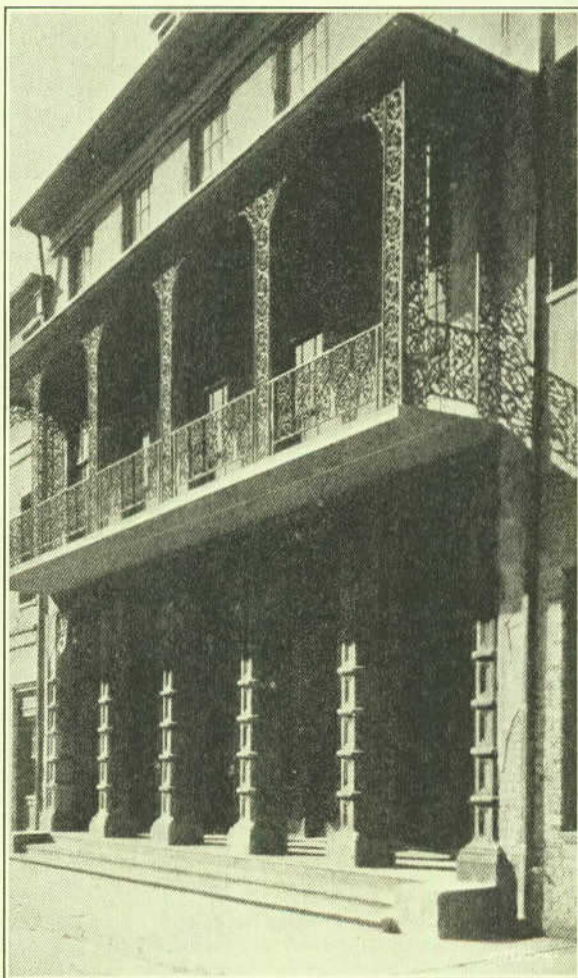
Following this meeting the workers met and formed the South Carolina Authority Trades and Labor Council. Aloysius Flynn, president of the South Carolina Federation of Labor, was made chairman of the new council and W. P. Hooker, international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a South Carolina man, was made secretary.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was well represented on this important conference. M. H. Hedges, director of research, Washington; T. M. Latham, international representative, Washington, and Thomas M. Cleary, international representative, South Carolina, were active in the historic proceedings.

The follow-up to the Charleston conference was held in Washington before the Public Works Administration on September 29. Mr. R. M. Jefferies, general counsel of the South Carolina Public Service Authority, represented the commission. About 25 labor officials were present. The conference was amicable.

During the course of the conference Mr. Jefferies said: "Just a brief final statement, Mr. Chairman. I want to ask, in return for the kind statements that some of the gentlemen made, the full co-operation and support of organized labor in this matter. This project has been conceived, justified and approved by the United States government and the state of South Carolina, and by the courts, on the ground that it will relieve unemployment now existing in South Carolina. That unemployment is very, very serious. We have limited funds with which to

(Continued on page 564)



FAMOUS DOCK STREET THEATER, SCENE OF THE HISTORIC CONFERENCE

at the TVA. They were opposed by the General Contractors Association of Charleston. In addition, the workers sent a special sub-committee of the group to the commission asking for full collective bargaining relations. They handed the commission the following memorandum:

Guiding Principles to

Memorandum of Understanding between
South Carolina Public Service Authority
and the
Affiliated Crafts of the
American Federation of Labor

1. The preliminary wage shall be interpreted as TVA wage scale.

Rich America Gives \$470 Per Capita Income

DURING the 12-month period which ended with June 30, 1936, the upper 5 per cent of all the families and unattached individuals in the United States (families and individuals being considered as separate spending or consuming units) received 27 per cent of the total income obtained by all the 39 million such units within our country. An almost equal proportion of our national income, 28 per cent, was shared among 60 per cent of America's families and individuals at the opposite end of our income scale.

Only 14 per cent of the total income sum was distributed among the 40 per cent of the spending units at the bottom of the scale—while another 14 per cent went into the hands of 1 per cent at the top.

Such was the picture of national income distribution recently revealed by the National Resources Committee, a government organization acting under the chairmanship of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. The report of the committee, "Consumer Incomes in the United States," is based upon the results of a WPA project which surveyed over 300,000 families and individuals in a study of consumer incomes and expenditures. The WPA survey was conducted jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor and the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with the cooperation of the National Resources Committee.

The present report, the contribution of the National Resources Committee to the entire project, was prepared under the direction of Dr. Hildegard Kneeland. It is particularly significant in that it presents the first estimate on the distribution of our national income ever to have been made from a nation-wide canvass of actual conditions. On the basis of the joint WPA survey of 300,000 families and individuals, representing all walks of life and major parts of the country, the National Resources Committee has prepared estimates with reference to the country as a whole.

In this study about 1.6 per cent of the total national population was first separated out from the rest, as having belonged either to institutional groups for defectives, dependents and delinquents or to semi-institutional groups, such as the army, the navy, labor camps, CCC camps and crews aboard ships. Members of these institutional groups were not considered to be comparable to other income earning and spending groups in the nation, since part or all of the incomes which they received was in the form of subsistence and care provided them by the institutions.

29 MILLION FAMILIES INVOLVED

After the elimination of the institutional groups, the remaining population was separated, for the purposes of the study, into spending units—i.e. families (90.6 per cent of the population) and

Blatant maldistribution of income revealed by coldly factual report of National Resources Committee.

unattached individuals (7.8 per cent). The term "family" was defined as "two or more persons living together as one economic unit, having a common or pooled income and living under a common roof." It thus implies an economic-family concept, rather than the more usual connotation of a unit tied through blood and marital relationship, but not necessarily living together.

Of the 39 million such "consumer units" within the nation, as they are termed in this report, 10 million represented unattached individuals and 29 million represented families. The 29 million families included 116 million persons; the institutional groups included two million, bringing our total population at the time of the survey up to about 128 million.

The National Resources Committee estimated our total national income for the year 1935-36 to be in the neighborhood of \$60 billion. The committee's consumer income study reveals some very startling facts about the way in which the sum was shared by various groups within the nation.

In the first place it was discovered that the average per capita income for that year for the total population, institutional residents included, was only \$469. Omitting institutional residents it was still only \$470.

Average annual income per consumer unit, 90 per cent of which was composed of families of two or more persons, amounted to \$1,502. Here are the figures.

| | Per cent of population | Av. income per consumer unit | Av. income per capita |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Families | 90.6 | \$1,622 | \$411 |
| Single individuals | 7.8 | 1,151 | 1,151 |
| Both groups combined | 98.4 | \$1,502 | \$470 |
| Institutional groups | 1.6 | | 362 |
| Total population | 100.0 | | \$469 |

When the 39 million consumer units are divided into thirds, it is seen that the 13 million families and individuals in the lowest third of the nation all had annual incomes of \$780 or less. Those in the middle third had annual incomes varying from \$780 up to \$1,450 and the top third had \$1,450 or over.

OUTLOOK DARK

When the 39 million consumer units are subdivided into tenths, the outlook is even blacker. Those in the lowest tenth had maximum annual incomes of \$340 for the period. Among them—nearly four

million families and individuals—they shared but 1.7 per cent of the aggregate national income of all consumer units. We need go up the income ladder only to the figure \$2,600 to find the annual sum required to put a consumer unit up among the uppermost tenth of the nation. The following table is taken from the report:

Share of Aggregate Income Received By Each Tenth of Nation's Consumer Units and By Upper 5 Per Cent, 1935-36

| Proportion of families and single individuals | Income range | Aggregate income | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Per cent in each group | Cumulative per cent |
| Highest 1 pct. | \$9,100 & over | 13.8 | ----- |
| Highest 2 pct. | 5,800 & over | 18.4 | ----- |
| Highest 3 pct. | 4,325 & over | 21.7 | ----- |
| Highest 4 pct. | 3,800 & over | 24.5 | ----- |
| Highest 5 pct. | 3,400 & over | 27.2 | ----- |
| Highest tenth | \$2,600 & over | 36.2 | 100.0 |
| Ninth tenth | \$1,925-\$2,600 | 14.5 | 63.8 |
| Eighth tenth | \$1,540-\$1,925 | 11.5 | 49.3 |
| Seventh tenth | \$1,275-\$1,540 | 9.3 | 37.8 |
| Sixth tenth | \$1,070-\$1,275 | 7.5 | 28.5 |
| Fifth tenth | \$880-\$1,070 | 6.6 | 21.0 |
| Fourth tenth | \$720-\$880 | 5.5 | 14.4 |
| Third tenth | \$545-\$720 | 4.3 | 8.9 |
| Second tenth | \$340-\$545 | 2.9 | 4.6 |
| Lowest tenth | Under \$340 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Total | | 100.0 | ----- |

Out of the total number of family and individual consumer units in the country, six million, or 15 per cent received some form of public relief, whether direct relief or work relief, at some time during the 12-month period under consideration. Two-thirds of the consumer units which received relief represented families; one-third, single individuals. Sixty-seven per cent were found to have belonged in the lowest third of the nation, as far as income was concerned, and 28 per cent to the middle third.

Presumably the latter group of relief recipients was composed, to a considerable extent, of large families. In commenting on the effect of the size of the consumer unit upon the purchasing power or real income value, of the money income which the unit received, the National Resources Committee states,

"Now it is obvious that the costs of maintaining a given standard of living do not increase in direct proportion to the number of persons dependent on the income. While two cannot live as cheaply as one, or four as cheaply as two, yet the various economies in living expenses possible in the larger household reduce in considerable measure the amount of additional income required for each additional member. * * * But for families of three or more members, it is evident that the average level of living fell as the size of family increased. Although a large proportion of these households included young children, whose costs of maintenance are lower than for the average adult, the sharpness of the drop in per capita

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Eternal Light—Monument to Edison

By R. H. BECK, L. U. No. 358

Photographs By August Lembcke

Thomas A. Edison was the only man in the lay world who ever received an honorary membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Fitting it is that our members now receive a report of the all-union creation of the electrical monument to Edison's genius.

TIME in passing is no respecter of persons. Man, both the great and the lowly, must answer the call of death.

History records the achievements of the great in its archives; and memorials are built to perpetuate their names to time immemorial.

On a hill at Menlo Park, N. J., overlooking the countryside where, on October 21, 1879, Thomas A. Edison perfected the first incandescent electric lamp, stands today a fitting memorial to a great man who has passed on.

There is no need to tell here of the great work and the many inventions we owe to him. That has already been done by far greater minds than the writer's. But my aim is to acquaint the electrical worker of today—they, who are so closely allied with the work of Edison, who are to carry on the work started by him—of the unique manner in which our present-day electrical science has been used to make this memorial, "The Eternal

Light," an outstanding wonder of our age.

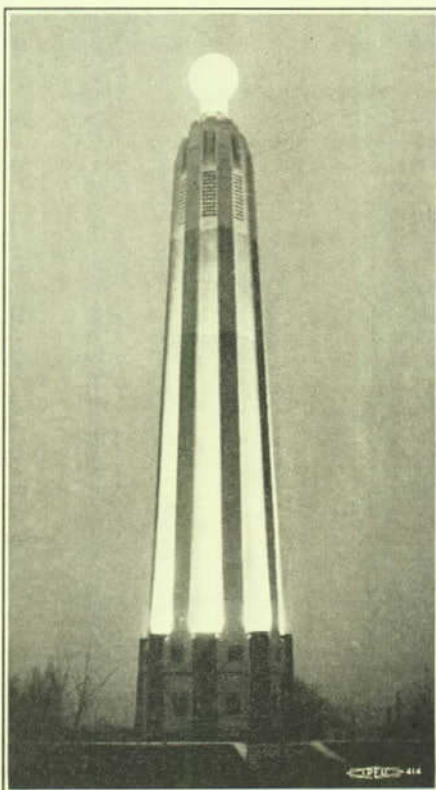
Built on a hill on the right side of the Lincoln Highway, Route 27, midway between Rahway and Metuchen, N. J., in a little-known section called Menlo Park; here on the original spot of Edison's workshop, since removed to Dearborn, Mich., by his friend, Henry Ford, was built the present tower. During, "Light's Golden Jubilee," October 21, 1929, Edison, then 82 years of age, pressed a button at Dearborn which lighted "The Eternal

Light," an outstanding wonder of our age. out the beauty of these vertical lines and on seven sides of the octagonal base are bronze tablets inscribed with records of some of the more important inventions that were developed here, the eighth side being the door to the tower.

AMBER TINTED BEACON

The photo shows the frame of the large bulb at the top of the tower in the shape of the first light. On this frame were placed 153 separate pieces of amber tinted Pyrex glass two inches thick and when completed it was 13 feet eight inches in height and nine feet at its widest part. Brother Lembcke can be seen perched on the top. The second photo, taken from the top of the bulb looking downward, shows the arrangement of lamps for illumination. Although there are eight 1,000-watt, eight 200-watt, and eight 100-watt lamps in all, only half of these burn, as each has a spare mate. An intricate system of relays in the base of the tower are so connected that should one of the original lamps burn out the substitute lamp will light up through that particular relay and also light up a pilot neon lamp at the relay as an indication to the maintenance man on his next visit. This bank of lights as well as the floodlights at the base of the tower are controlled by a photo-electric cell which

(Continued on page 561)



ETERNAL LIGHT

Light," at the base of a temporary tower on the present site. This light has burned continuously since that time. During construction of the present tower, on October 11, lightning demolished the temporary tower and nearly wrecked the light but it lived through it and still sends out its message. The tower, built of reinforced steel and concrete, stands 131 feet, four inches above ground; in its building 1,200 barrels of Edison cement and 50 tons of steel were used. It is built to withstand a wind velocity of 120 miles per hour. The tower, a beautiful sight because of its modernistic and streamline design, catches the eye at some distance—more so at night, when the huge globe at the top is illuminated and the floodlights at the base throw their light vertically the full length. A system of paneling brings



FRAME OF THE GREAT BULB
Brother Lembcke on top.



MAIN PANEL OF SOUND SYSTEM

Adding up Intangibles at Baltimore

AT least 6,000 American workers and their families crossed the threshold of the Baltimore Museum of Art in September to view the Labor in Art exhibit, sponsored by the Baltimore Federation of Labor. The exhibit attracted visitors from Washington, Richmond and neighboring cities, and has brought an avalanche of favorable publicity from national magazines of the general type as well as trade and art publications.

Baltimore labor took the unique enterprise in its stride but the exhibit is now keeping art critics and sociologists up nights adding up the intangible results of the experiment. There is little doubt that the 300 pieces of art, including sculpture, paintings and etchings, represent the largest exhibit of its kind gathered together under one roof, and it has multiplied the enjoyment of hundreds of people. But the question now being asked is, does it represent anything more than a flash in the pan in both the field of labor and of art?

President Green told the visitors through the medium of the permanently valuable catalogue entitled "Labor in Art" that the exhibit represented "a symbol of a new understanding of labor in the community." President Green went on to say "Workers will see themselves and their jobs with new understanding simply because they see their own work idealized or interpreted by an artist."

NATIONAL NOTICE GIVEN

To be sure, these are intangible values that cannot be measured by any human yardstick. Time Magazine, emphasizing the exhibit with reproductions and with full page space in a mid-September number declares: "The idea that working people ought to get a chance at art dates precisely from the time when the Industrial Revolution put an end to handicraft." Time headed its article "Labor Esthetics." Time looked back to the now his-



Eugene Speicher's "Red Moore"

Labor in Art Exhibit gives workers pleasure, but also widens A. F. of L. sphere of activity.

toric Labor Day celebration in Baltimore, 1938 when Joseph P. McCurdy of the Maryland and District Federation led 3,000 workers across the threshold of the Museum of Art to be the first to see the completed exhibit. Time said: "On the sunlit steps of the Baltimore Museum of Art last week, aboard a platform directly under the brooding bronze of Rodin's Thinker . . ." Time gives Mr. McCurdy the credit for being "the prime mover in keeping the Duke and Duchess of Windsor out of the United States."

Mr. McCurdy told the Labor Day audience: "This is the first time in the history of the United States that such a project has been initiated by organized labor. It emphasizes labor's aim of getting the



Charles Sheeler's "River Rouge Plant"

material things of life as a step toward the spiritual things."

On the other hand, one of the most important labor leaders of Baltimore was inclined to sniff at the whole performance on the grounds that in this turbulent world of war and intrigue, of depression, poverty and despair, neither the workers nor anyone else had time to look at works of art.

Mr. McCurdy himself made one of the most trenchant comments upon the entire collection of art works. He said: "We see here displayed the artists' conception of workers but not one worker is smiling." Is this a commentary upon the seriousness of modern life or is it a commentary upon the artists' over-serious approach to workers? Men on the job have a good time. They laugh and play while they work. Among the etchings displayed in Baltimore in beautifully chronological order dating from 1400 to the present time, visitors saw medieval workers laughing while they toiled.

There is little doubt that the Labor in Art exhibit has attracted more national attention than any other exhibit of paintings and pieces of sculpture which have been assembled during the last five years.

Utmost discrimination was exercised by the Baltimore Museum staff in presenting the exhibit. There were no pieces of shoddy. Only works of a high order were allowed to be shown. Workers saw Eugene Speicher's famous painting of Red Moore, the blacksmith. They saw Constantin Meunier's famous bronzes "Dock Laborer" and "The Quarryman." They saw Jonas Lie's "The Conquerors," that magnificent canvas depicting the building of the Panama Canal, and his "Garfield Copper Smelter." They saw Max Kalish's "The Digger" and "The Spirit of American Labor." They saw Thomas Hart Benton's "The Cotton Pickers" and "The Engineer's Dream." They saw Jo Davidson's "Andrew Furuseth" and "Mother Jones." They saw George Grosz's "The Muckraker." They saw Edward Laning's "Fourteenth Street" and "The Workers, Seventh Avenue." They saw Millet's "Woman With a Rake" and scores of other famous works of art. They saw a series of prints and drawings dating from 1400 to the present day which served as a brilliant contrast to modern art—all dealing with labor subjects.

Workers visiting the Baltimore Museum of Art during the historic month of September had placed in their hands a catalogue called "Labor in Art" which became a souvenir of permanent value. Many beautiful reproductions of the paintings adorned this catalogue and there were brief essays by various persons who should know the significance of this exhibit. One cannot measure such an enterprise.

Baltimore labor owes much to Henry Treide, the pioneering director of the museum, who had decided he did not want to preside over a tomb of art treasures but wished to be the head of a new

(Continued on page 563)



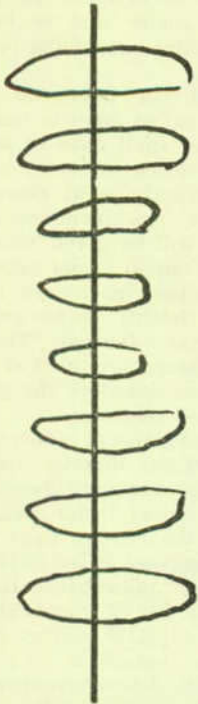
Jo Davidson's "Andrew Furuseth"

Antenna Makes or Breaks Transmission

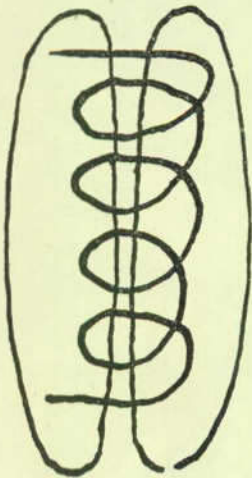
By STANLEY E. HYDE, L. U. No. 18, Los Angeles

(Sixth in the series "Getting Started in Amateur Radio.")

A RADIO transmitting station may have a very fine transmitter but that transmitter is only as good as the antenna or radiator to which the transmitter is delivering power. Too much attention cannot be made to the



A. Distributed inductance. (open oscillating circuit)



B. Concentrated inductance in a coil.

Ether must be properly activated if air reporting is success.

proper design of a good radiator. Often the fellow with the little 50-watt rig gets better reports in far away countries than his more prosperous brother ham who may be trying to pump a kilowatt of energy into the ether. In such cases it's a sure thing that the 50 watter has the best designed radiator.

In Fig. F we have a very poorly designed radiator that has been used for a long time, and is still used by broadcasting stations. It is poor for the following reasons: The lead in from the flat-top begins to radiate energy from the point where it leaves the transmitter, which is not the proper function of a lead wire; the grounded steel supporting towers absorb a great deal of the energy that would otherwise be radiated to a listening audience; they also cause a distorted wave pattern by a screening effect. Wooden towers would not cause the bad effects in radiation, but of course high wooden towers are not structurally strong enough to support heavy antennas in wind storms. They are also inflammable.

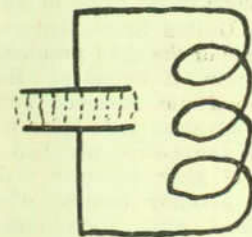
The chief problem encountered between transmitter and antenna is for the transmitter to deliver radio frequency power to the antenna or radiator with the least loss of energy. The "transmission line" now replaces the old style "lead in" in modern radio stations.

The transmission line can be likened to a garden hose, its purpose being to deliver water (power), from a source of supply to the point of delivery (radiator), with no leaks on the way.

There is a great variety of radiators, from those of the "beam" type used by airways to the enormous towers of the transatlantic system, but they all perform the same function, that of setting up electro-magnetic waves in the ether.

All conductors when traversed by an alternating current have both capacity and inductance. In a transmitting radiator we make use of the inductance component. As the high frequency alternating current surges up and down the radiator it sets up an electro-magnetic field around it. The capacity field is very small in comparison with the magnetic field. The best radiator known is the straight vertical type of Fig. A. It has a maximum electro-magnetic field surrounding it and a minimum electrostatic field, the electro-magnetic field being practically evenly distributed along its length. The magnetic field around the coil of Fig. B is much greater than that around A, but the field is concentrated in and around the turns of the coil. For this reason it would make a very poor radiator.

In Fig. C we have what is called a closed oscillatory circuit. It is in this circuit where the high frequency current is generated when properly connected to a vacuum tube. The frequency of the circuit is determined by the amount of inductance and capacity. The frequency can be changed by altering the number of turns in the coil or the size of the condenser, or both. It is easier to vary the size of the condenser than to change the number of turns in the coil. For this reason variable condensers are mostly used to vary the frequency of such oscillating circuits.

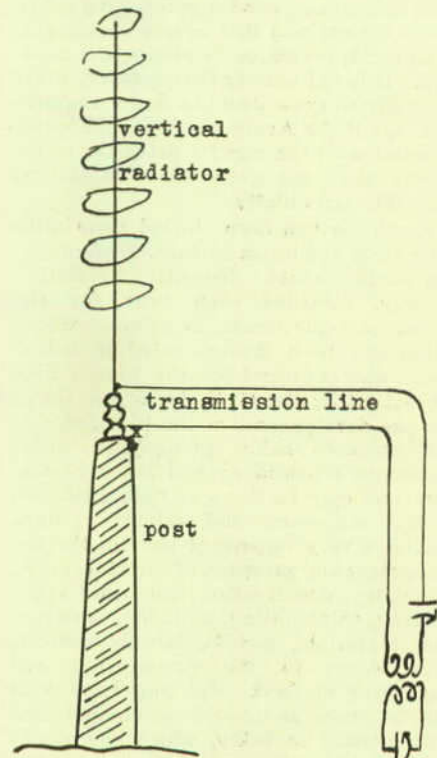


C. Concentrated or "lumped" inductance and capacity

HERTZ TYPE OF RADIATOR

In Fig. D we have an ideal radiator of the Hertz type. It is isolated from earth, which plays no part in its radiation. Energy is fed to it through the

(Continued on page 561)



D. Ideal vertical radiator, free from earth, & non directional.

War is Vast Engineering Enterprise

JUST as the American workman has, to aid him in producing goods, more and better machines than the workman of any other nationality, so the American soldier, in the event that he is called to war, should have at his command equipment of greater power and usefulness than any other country can supply. This is the aim of the U. S. Department of War which has been directing its greatest efforts during the past five years not toward the enlisting and training of vast numbers of soldiers, but on the surveying of the industrial facilities of the United States and a careful, technical co-ordination of American industries with the demands that would be made of them in the event of war.

When the United States entered the World War one of the chief problems was the mobilization of industry. Because this phase had not received sufficient planning in advance, industries making products for peace-time use had to be thrown out of gear violently and suddenly; then possibly months of delay were consumed while their means of production were re-fitted to turn out the Army's required materials.

Under the industrial mobilization plan of 1936, approved by the Secretaries of War and Navy, some 20,000 producing facilities have been surveyed and those which are capable of turning quickly from peace to war production have been assigned their part. At the present time 10,000 of these already have definite assignments, in case of a future declaration of war, that will cover every major item of munitions and supplies. An active file is maintained that covers changes in equipment, processes or production capacity. It is not merely that industry must be ready to gear itself to Army requirements, but the Army must be sufficiently familiar with the regular processes of industry that the gears may be shifted smoothly and quietly.

Emphasis has been shifted from military glory and brass buttons, to engineering achievements. Recently the Collier Trophy, awarded each year for the "greatest achievement in aviation whose value has been demonstrated in actual use," was captured for the fourth time since 1924 by the U. S. Army Air Corps for the development of the first successful pressure cabin plane—one which maintains constant normal interior pressure and may be flown at high altitudes. Army engineers and scientists have played a very important part in the development and progress of aircraft, radio, chemistry, construction and other engineering, shipbuilding, medicine, construction materials, metals, fabrics, motors, even down to the preparation and packaging of food. But they have done this as much as possible in co-operation with private industry, which has gladly utilized the advances they have made for the benefit of the public as well as of the Army and Navy.

In the seventy-fifth anniversary num-

**Glory and brass buttons taboo.
Production and procurement aim.
Labor's role?**

ber of the Army and Navy Journal, a semi-official magazine, industrial preparation is the note struck again and again by high officers and officials. Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, who has particular charge of industrial procurement, also makes this significant statement:

UNITARY MOBILIZATION

"Gratifying as the progress in plans for production and procurement of military material has been, it is only half of the problem imposed on the nation by war. The entire industrial structure must co-operate to meet the needs of war. We must minimize production of non-essentials. Industry must be prepared to relinquish adequate manpower to the fighting forces yet it cannot ignore the civilian population or lose its industrial productivity, which is so essential to the success of the national war effort.

"The problem opened up by the attempt to guide and supervise the economic effort of the nation is virtually limitless. However, sound plans are now ready for the mobilization and direction in war of all the principal contributory factors in the industrial effort—power, fuel, transportation and labor. Provision is made, not only for utilization of the labor strength of the nation for maximum productivity, but it is co-ordinated with a plan for 'selective service' which will insure against draft to the armed

forces of skilled labor essential to necessary production."

Incidentally, during September, a very important order was issued which indicates a more sympathetic and appreciative attitude toward labor on the part of Army and Navy chiefs. Major General Malin Craig, chief of staff of the War Department, issued a signed order recognizing the right of civilian employees of the department to join a union of their choice and to be represented in collective bargaining by union committees.

In order that the industrial plants which would be called upon to manufacture war supplies shall have in advance the actual experience of doing so—and thus find out exactly what changes in their productive machinery would be necessary, they will be given small contracts for these supplies and appropriations for production machinery for the purpose of experiment. In his article in the Army and Navy Journal, "The U. S. Army Today," Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring thus describes the problem and the proposed solution:

"From the standpoint of industrial mobilization, an activity directly under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of War, the Educational Order Act, which was passed in the closing days of the Seventy-fifth Congress, is one of the most constructive steps taken since the war. Successful production of complicated munitions requires literally months of study and preparation before a single item can be fabricated. A new arrangement of the plant may be required. Special machine tools must be designed and built. Complicated and difficult aids to manufacture must be worked out on the draft-

(Continued on page 563)



WEAPONS OF WAR

Sons of Electrician Fathers Like Trade

THE allure and stability of the electrical trade is never better exemplified than in the fact that sons of electrician fathers adopt the occupation of their sires.

Literally thousands of boys are now either apprentices or journeymen in the electrical trade, some of them even working alongside of their fathers and learning the trade direct from the old timers. This alone is a stabilizing force in the industry and in the union. The sons have imbibed the trade union philosophy from their fathers. They learn the trade from the same source and many of them are becoming first rate leaders in the union and in the industry by virtue of this double allegiance.

Not long ago a visitor to an American high school asked a graduating class of boys what trade they would like to enter. There was a sprinkling of hands for a number of trades, but when he said, "Electricity," four-fifths of the class held up their hands. The fact is, there is a

Thousands follow in footsteps of sires and join International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

tremendous pull on the intelligence of youth by the electrical science. This mysterious force, that is daily working wonders in the office and home, and rapidly revolutionizing all industry and all life, presents an invitation to youth hard to resist.

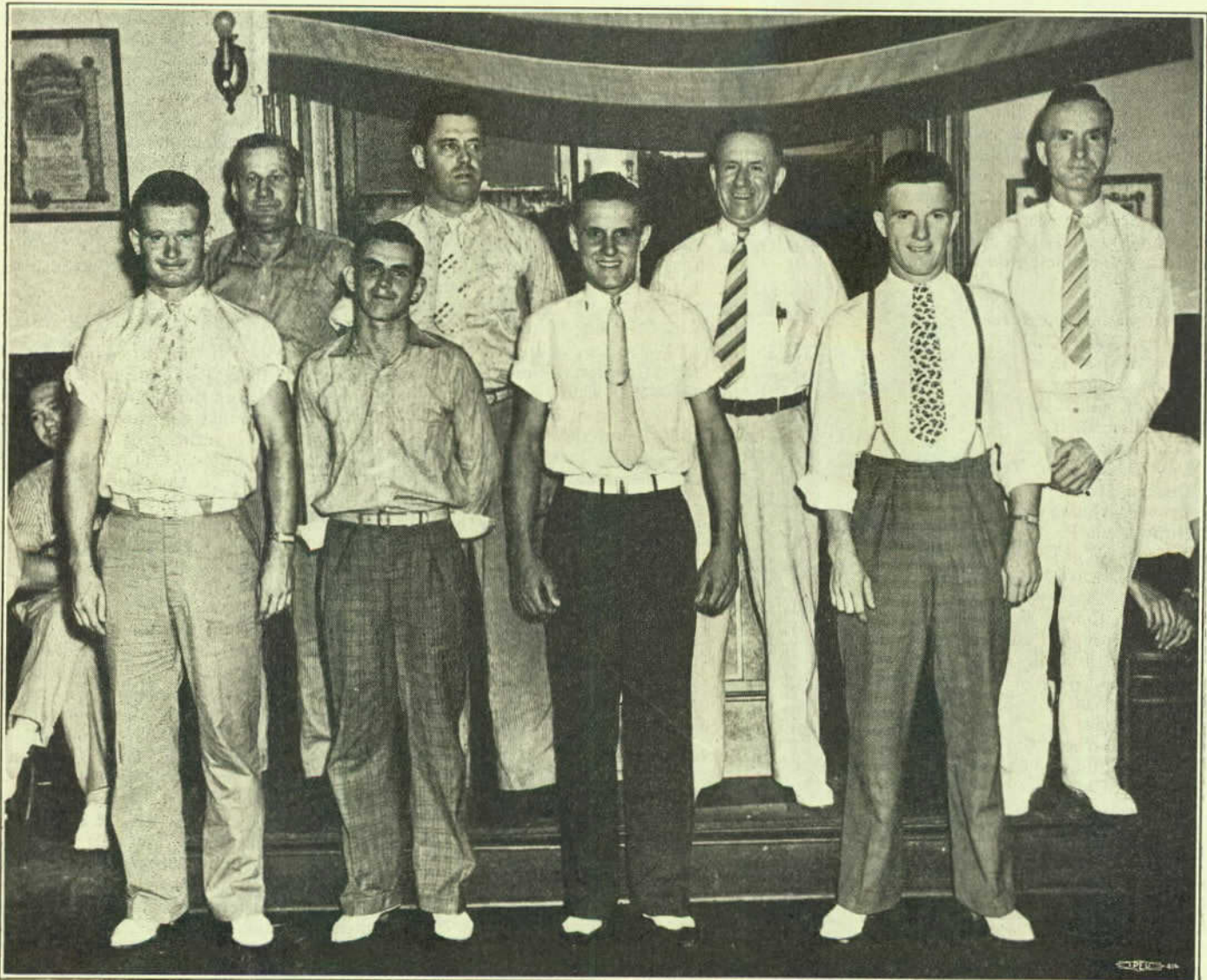
FESTIVAL MARKS INDUCTION

Now comes J. L. Foster, recording secretary of L. U. No. B-474, Memphis, Tennessee, with an announcement that four veteran members of that organization were present at ceremonies when their sons took the union obligation. Brother Polk Byrd is president of this local union and has been a member of the I. B. E. W.

for more than 20 years. His son, Polk Byrd, Jr., is now a full-fledged union member. Brother C. E. Miller is business manager of this local union. He has recently distinguished himself by bringing about the signing of the first line-men's agreement in the territory near Memphis. His son, C. E. Miller, Jr., is now following in his father's footsteps. Brother Joe Wenzler has been on the rolls of the union for many years. His son, Joe Wenzler, is carrying on the tradition. Brother J. W. Calhoun is known as one of the best craftsmen in the sign field. Alongside of him works A. M. Calhoun as apprentice. He now is an ardent member of the union.

Some of the younger men who have distinguished themselves in other unions as sons of electrician fathers, are Mal Harris, International Representative, whose father was for many years a financial secretary of L. U. No. 58. Harold Whitford, L. U. No. 3, is the son of

(Continued on page 568)



In the back row are the fathers: (left to right) J. W. Calhoun, C. E. Miller, Polk Byrd and Joe Wenzler. In the front row are the sons: (left to right) A. M. Calhoun, C. E. Miller, Jr., Polk Byrd, Jr. and J. J. Wenzler.

Renew Support of 30-hour, Five-Day Week

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

THE regular semi-annual meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, Room 613, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on September 7, 1938.

The meeting was called to order by Charles M. Paulsen, chairman. Members present:

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| C. M. Paulsen | Edw. Nothnagle |
| C. F. Oliver | J. F. Casey |
| F. L. Kelley | J. L. McBride |
| G. W. Whitford | M. P. Gordan |
| G. C. Gadbois | |

The minutes of the last regular semi-annual meeting were read, and it was moved and seconded, that they be approved. Motion carried.

The chair appointed J. F. Casey and M. P. Gordan as auditing committee, to examine the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, auditor, of the accounts of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Electrical Workers Benefit Association.

The following applications for pension were considered by the council, the standing record of the applicants examined and their age and standing certified to, a hearing granted to several applicants, and the applications were acted upon favorably and referred to the International Secretary for placing on the pension roll:

I. O.

Allingham, George L.
Avery, Albert E.
Best, Walter B.
Bjorn, Theodor
Bremer, Chas. A.
Chandler, B. H.
Cole, Harry M.
Day, D. S.
Decker, Horace M.
Grover, Thomas J.
Huff, Jacob F.
Jeffreys, Wm. M.
Joyce, Edward F.
Lower, John E.
Morrow, Robert M.
Olker, Joseph Paul
Redmond, John J.
Richerson, W. J.
Rollert, Wm. H.
Shea, James E.
Smith, Herbert C.
Webb, William Joseph
Werner, Charles

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| L. U. No. | 1—Hill, Herbert H. |
| L. U. No. | 1—Reinhardt, Edward J. |
| L. U. No. | 3—Anderson, Charles |
| L. U. No. | 3—Driscoll, Edward A. |
| L. U. No. | 3—Jensen, Jacob M. P. |
| L. U. No. | 3—Johnson, John F. |
| L. U. No. | 3—Lynch, James F. |
| L. U. No. | 3—McDonald, Charles B. |
| L. U. No. | 3—Newport, William |
| L. U. No. | 3—Troland, James Robert |

International Council gives favorable reply to large metropolitan local.

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| L. U. No. | 3—Wendt, John |
| L. U. No. | 6—Burchard, Phineas |
| L. U. No. | 6—Kenney, Sr., Walter E. |
| L. U. No. | 6—Law, Will M. |
| L. U. No. | 9—Finnerty, Peter J. |
| L. U. No. | 9—Prokop, Frank G. |
| L. U. No. | 9—Smith, Eugene T. |
| L. U. No. | 26—Maloney, Edward |
| L. U. No. | 28—Sauner, Howard W. |
| L. U. No. | 30—Breen, George |
| L. U. No. | 38—Geib, Louis W. |
| L. U. No. | 38—Matthews, Raymond L. |
| L. U. No. | 52—De Mares, Maximilian Arthur |

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| L. U. No. | 52—Markowitz, Adolph |
| L. U. No. | 52—Maryott, William Henry |
| L. U. No. | 65—Mulholland, Lawrence |
| L. U. No. | 98—Walsh, Robert A. |
| L. U. No. | 103—Dimmick, H. |
| L. U. No. | 103—Morrison, Daniel |
| L. U. No. | 125—Grable, Chas. E. |
| L. U. No. | 125—Riley, Jos. T. |
| L. U. No. | 134—Adler, George |
| L. U. No. | 134—Bennett, Gale |
| L. U. No. | 134—Gedultig, Samuel |
| L. U. No. | 134—Gloss, George F. |
| L. U. No. | 134—Gordon, Harry |
| L. U. No. | 134—Johnson, Joseph J. |
| L. U. No. | 134—Mayers, Andrew D. |
| L. U. No. | 134—Miller, Charles F. |
| L. U. No. | 134—McKay, Sr., James W. |
| L. U. No. | 134—O'Neill, Thomas Francis |
| L. U. No. | 134—Schmerl, Leo |
| L. U. No. | 134—Schulze, William |
| L. U. No. | 134—Trotter, John |
| L. U. No. | 137—Candlen, James Robt. |
| L. U. No. | 164—Miller, Richard |
| L. U. No. | 195—Jackson, Severin A. |
| L. U. No. | 195—Schultz, Henry |
| L. U. No. | 202—Mull, Charles D. |
| L. U. No. | 213—Tumath, Richard |
| L. U. No. | 262—Pope, Frank B. |
| L. U. No. | 267—Van Wagner, Charles E. |
| L. U. No. | 348—Picken, Joseph Aaron |
| L. U. No. | 353—Hiscock, Alfred George |
| L. U. No. | 382—Cooper, F. D. |
| L. U. No. | 479—Clark, W. R. |
| L. U. No. | 481—Dunn, Oscar |
| L. U. No. | 501—Johnson, Alfred |
| L. U. No. | 569—Brown, Charles J. |
| L. U. No. | 580—Flanary, J. G. |
| L. U. No. | 595—Bowlsby, Edward S. |
| L. U. No. | 732—Waite, L. P. |
| L. U. No. | 1037—Schraver, S. W. |

An application for pension was received for Joseph Lennon, of Local Union No. 3, with no signature attached by the applicant. It was moved and seconded, that the application was not properly before the council and that the member or his local union be so notified. Motion carried.

The following applications for pension were examined and checked, but as they were found to be either not within the period allotted for applications, or the

standing of the members was insufficient, the applications were denied:

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| L. U. No. | 2—Leahy, Michael |
| L. U. No. | 124—Ritchie, Pearl W. |
| L. U. No. | 125—Martin, Thomas E. |

An application for pension by W. L. Chamberlain, of Local Union No. 6, was examined. The member, having arrearages in 1918, 1921 and 1925, requested an adjustment of the arrearages and gave reasons why these arrearages exist, but there being no provisions in the constitution granting the council the right to adjust such cases, it was moved and seconded, that the application could not be acted on favorably, on account of the member not having sufficient continuous standing as provided by the constitution, and that the member be so notified. Motion carried.

A communication from Local Union No. 3 was read, with a resolution calling for the establishment of a committee by the American Federation of Labor, to co-ordinate the efforts of all labor unions for the six-hour day, thirty-hour week, and to instruct our delegates to present same. A general discussion took place, and the action of our delegates to previous A. F. of L. conventions was reviewed. It was moved and seconded, that we send a telegram to Bert Kirkman, president of Local Union No. 3, explaining that it is not the policy of the council to instruct delegates to either the conventions of the A. F. of L. or the Building Trades Department. Motion carried. The following telegram was sent:

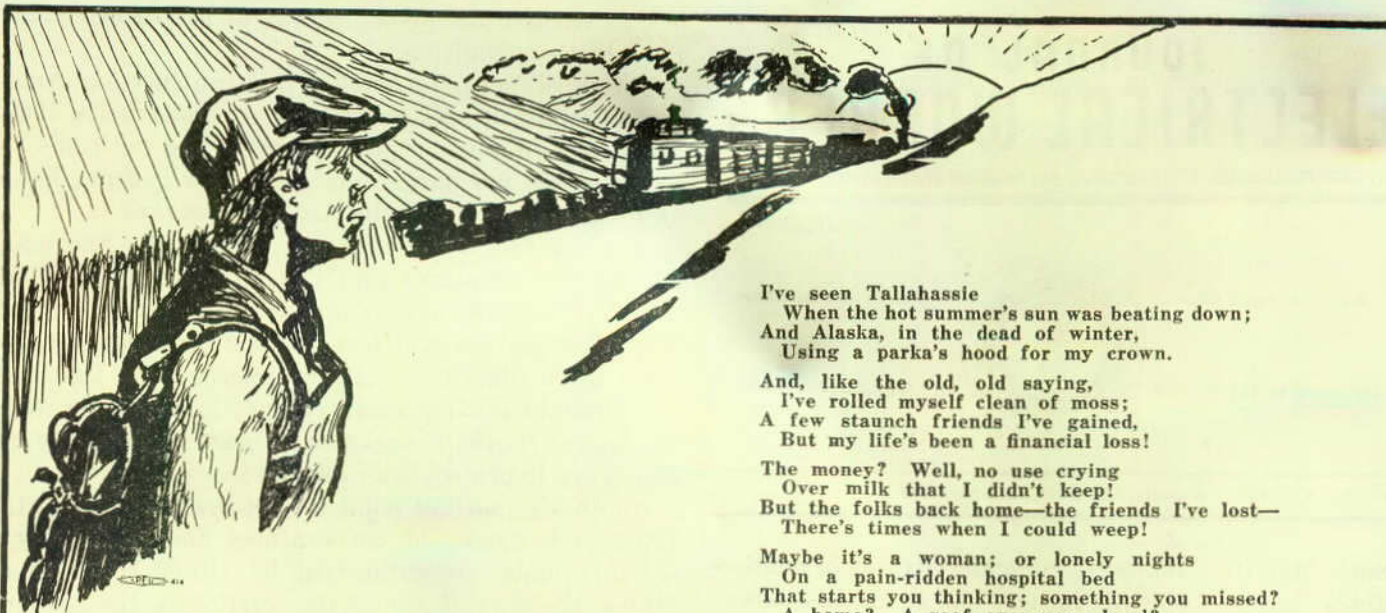
"Bert Kirkman
"President, Local Union No. 3
"130 E. 25 Street
"New York, N. Y.

"Resolution you sent to council in behalf of Local No. 3 was placed before the council and it was their opinion that they should not instruct the delegates representing the Brotherhood of the A. F. of L. on such questions. A careful check-up of their actions on this question shows they have assisted and supported A. F. of L. in formulating such policy as the A. F. of L. is and has been for several years on record in favor of a six-hour day, five-day week.

"M. P. GORDAN."

A letter sent to the chairman of the executive council by Thomas H. Mohan, of Local Union No. 394, submitting a bill for \$451 for back pension, was read. After reviewing all of the communications, facts and previous action of the council on Brother Thomas H. Mohan's application for pension, it was moved and seconded, that the Brotherhood did not owe Brother Thomas H. Mohan any of the amount submitted in his bill; that the reason favorable action was not taken on his application for pension was on account of his arrearages, the last being when he paid September, 1925, to and including February, 1926, on January 13, 1926, which caused arrearages for September and October, 1925; and that

(Continued on page 568)



HARVEST OF WANDERLUST

Soliloquy of the Curbstone Sitter

By JAMES H. WALLACE, L. U. No. B-77

I remember, perhaps ruefully,
Those days when I was young;
We traveled about from job to job
Wherever wire was to be strung.

Horses, mules and wagons
Were our only means of transportation.
Me, I'm just an apprentice then;
About the time of the flood at Dayton.

The linemen were my heroes then,
And the grunts were so much dirt.
Good old pals, the linemen; maybe rowdies;
But they'd give you their last shirt!

Occasionally some crippled Brother,
Or, maybe, one too old to hike,
Would stop off long enough to bum us,
Then again he'd hit the pike.

Deep down inside of me I'd pity them,
But sneer at their lack of hustle;
I thought the fact that they were bumming
Was a matter of mind, not muscle!

And when our wagon would pass them
A-sitting on the curb,
Scornfully I'd toss them a coin,
"Here, lad, go get you a shot of herb!"

Them was the good ol' days, all right,
When a man would work and fight;
Saturday nights! Whenever we had a payday
And on union meeting night.

I followed the paths trod by the boomers
Down the far hazy trail;
Or to a finer clime,
But more often to some lousy jail!

Cleveland! Pittsburgh! Grand Crossing—
Where the "drags" were every which-way bound.
Down to Texas! Cheewawaw!
Then back up to cool Puget Sound.

Then a shot up to Ol' Dominion, Vancouver;
Then back over the hump to Butte—
Might be a job there! There is a job here!
Which way? We didn't care a hoot!

I've seen Tallahassie
When the hot summer's sun was beating down;
And Alaska, in the dead of winter,
Using a parka's hood for my crown.

And, like the old, old saying,
I've rolled myself clean of moss;
A few staunch friends I've gained,
But my life's been a financial loss!

The money? Well, no use crying
Over milk that I didn't keep!
But the folks back home—the friends I've lost—
There's times when I could weep!

Maybe it's a woman; or lonely nights
On a pain-ridden hospital bed
That starts you thinking; something you missed?
A home? A roof over your head?

A wife? Maybe children?
It never seemed very logical before!
The idea won't be forgotten!
You fight it and it grows on you more and more!

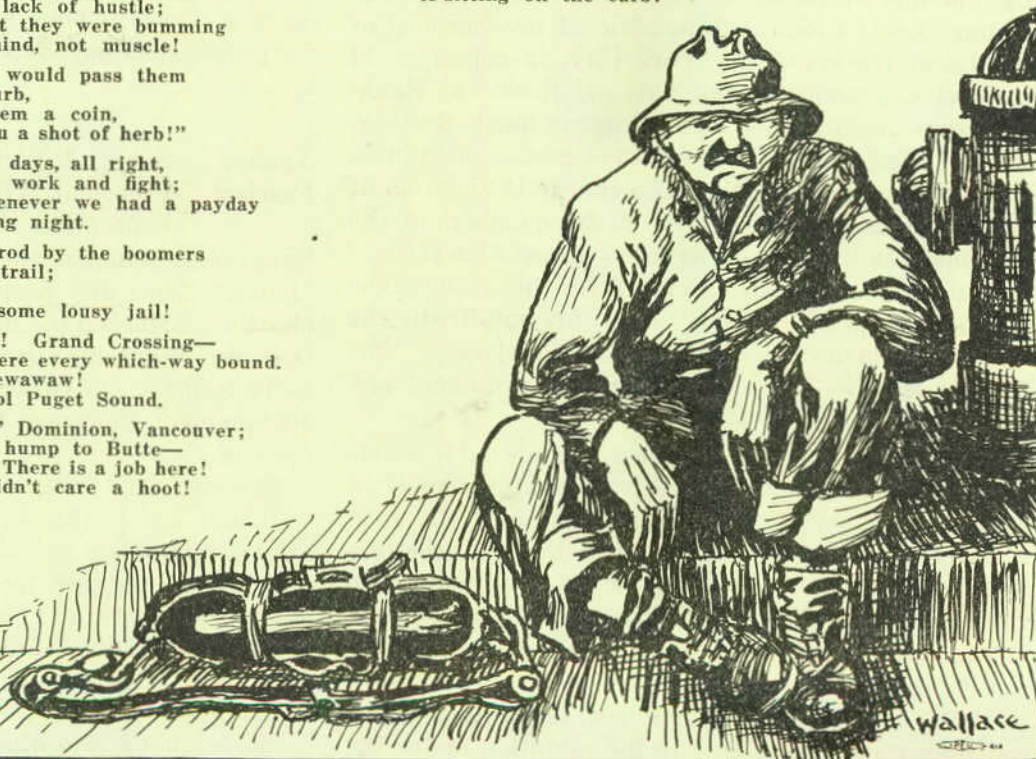
Another old, old saying: As ye sow so shall ye reap!
You'll find out soon it's so;
When you look for that steady job—
You'll get instead a polite or vigorous NO!

The signs of the "road" are stamped on you!
There's no place where you fit!
The boss won't take a chance; "Good man," he
might agree,
"But you! You'll only quit!"

You'll find there's other reasons: Too old!
That last fall left a kink!
You'll fight to work and hold a job,
But you can't buck what people think!

If there's a moral to this tale,
And if you're in a mood to find it,
I'll spoil your fun and point it out;
That is, if you don't mind it!

If pastures green in other fields,
Your dreams at night disturb;
Stop! Think! Put yourself where you find me—
A-sitting on the curb!



Wallace

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

—IPFU—414

Reg. U. S. Patent Office



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Devoted to the Cause

of Organized Labor

Volume XXXVII Washington, D. C., October, 1938

No. 10

Buck Merritt Rides Again Walter Gordon Merritt, son of a labor-baiting father, has made his career and fortune by labor baiting. In the golden open-shop era Mr. Merritt operated the League for Industrial Rights, formerly the Anti-Boycott Association, and collected money from manufacturers to bring cases against labor unions into court. Heavily financed, he has to his credit many victories in courts hamstringing labor unions.

With the coming of a new era in American life, the enactment of NRA, especially Section 7A, guaranteeing collective bargaining rights, and with the passage of the National Labor Relations Act, Mr. Merritt has his style seriously crimped. At the same time many of his former donors refuse to contribute funds for labor baiting. He must be regarded as an ante-diluvian specimen still extant and still at work.

His latest effort to recoup his fortune and to follow his old line of attack is in a case brought by him against Local Union 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, New York City, in behalf of 14 member companies of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as an organization is in no way involved in this suit. The charge is violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Many members of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association refused to be a party and contribute funds for this attack. The beneficiaries of Mr. Merritt's latest are admittedly the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies. Mr. Merritt is following his usual line of argument and publicity in this case.

The stories beginning to appear in trade publications like *Electrical Contracting* (this publication should be ashamed of publishing this screed) project the anti-trust case against a background of Dewey investigation and rackets. The subtle effort is to connect in the public mind the anti-trust case with racketeering.

The second fact which should be noted about this case is that the Sherman Anti-Trust law was enacted in 1891. It has always been a dead letter in so far as controlling monopoly, as was the intention under the

act, as witness the present study of monopoly by the President's committee.

The third fact to be noted is that the Sherman Anti-Trust law itself was written by a conservative Congress at a time when public opinion had not come to accept collective bargaining as it now accepts it as an inalienable right of the American worker.

Another fact to be stressed is that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act states that it is to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies; it is a national act which rests upon the right of Congress to regulate interstate commerce; and, that the case brought in New York is purely local dealing with the lawful rights of organized workers in the city of New York to protect their own interests.

Another important point is that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act speaks of corporations and associations existing under or authorized by either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state, or the laws of any foreign country. Obviously trade unions do not come in this category except by crooked twisting of the intent.

This point is further emphasized by the history of the enactment of the law. Senator Sherman himself introduced labor exemption provisos to his Act which were not passed. His labor exemption proviso read: "Provided that this Act shall not be construed to apply to any arrangements, agreements, associations or combinations between laborers made with a view of lessening the number of hours of their labor or of increasing their wages; nor to any arrangements, agreements, associations, combinations among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products."

No one in the know takes Mr. Merritt himself or his cases seriously. They realize that they are brought for propaganda purposes and are predicated on shaky law.

Against Fascism Robert J. Watt, personal representative of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, spoke before the International Management Congress in Washington on "Labor's Aims and Responsibilities." Mr. Watt emphatically attacked the totalitarian state, in particular, fascism. When his speech was given to the press, he found that the self-elected censors of the International Management Congress had omitted his remarks on fascism.

Here are some paragraphs from Mr. Watt's address:

"Labor insists that the state and all its machinery exist for men and not vice versa. To hold any other view is to degrade mankind and to dissipate the accomplishments of civilization. The totalitarian state is the product of desperation of a deluded people who have failed in time to insist that human rights are superior to the privilege of man-created agencies.

"It is labor's first aim and responsibility to defend

and promote the human rights of man to enjoy liberty of conscience, political, economic and social freedom, and the privilege of personal property rights."

British Labor on Czechoslovakia What has British labor been doing during the recent crisis over Czechoslovakia? British labor has just finished the Seventieth Annual Trades Union Congress at Blackpool, and George Hicks, a British building tradesman, who is also a member of Parliament, made attack on the policy of the government. He indicted the indecisive and misdirected policy of British government during the last seven years as being responsible for the present crisis, and declared that the weakness of this policy has been an incentive to those powers which put their faith in force.

He strongly condemned the provocative and treacherous policy of the German government. He declared at the same time that British labor had no quarrel with the German people, reminding them that in some of the darkest hours of their history British labor had stood firmly for a policy of generous understanding.

Mr. Hicks demanded that the British government leave no doubt in the mind of the German government that England would unite with France and Russia to resist any attack against Czechoslovakia. He urged the immediate recall of Parliament.

"Even with Czechoslovakia," he said, "we are satisfied that if Germany secured its whole demands, it would only be accepted as a stepping stone to other demands."

If the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia had been treated half as horribly as the Jews had in Germany, there would be something for Hitler to talk about, he emphasized. The Czechs have gone the limit in attempting to accommodate matters. A determined stand against the aggressors, made in conjunction with France and Russia, would have the support of the whole British nation, Hicks concluded.

Winchellism If we ran our editorial columns as Walter Winchell runs his gossip column, we would this month ask:

What prominent woman social worker makes the link between officials of the National Labor Relations Board and the Communist Party?

Is it true that when she lunches every Tuesday with one member of the board and one high official, she lays out Communist Party proposals for the coming week?

Lauding a Method The British and Swedish labor commission reports are now before the American public. They are admirable documents, clear, factual and non-propagandistic. So grateful and praiseful has the American public been of these reports that few words of censure have been levelled against them. Indeed members of the commission

have been afraid that the reports were innocuous because they did not attract criticism. Thus, again, we have proof that, in a democracy, the best method of education is the factual and non-propagandistic.

When government representatives become violent partisans, they usually become, whether they know it or not, apostles of force as compared to persuasion, of despotism as compared to democracy.

The Electrical Inspector The electrical inspector, like many public servants, is little appreciated and little understood. He has an important function to perform, one entirely of public significance, but he works unseen and unlauded. What does he do? He directs the installation of electrical material to that end that it will prevent waste of life and property by fire. At the same time, as a result of his principal job, he gives the house owner more durable and more serviceable electrical wiring. In this sense, his trade is exactly that of an electrical union, which seeks to serve the public as well as its own essential needs. The fact that scores of I. B. E. W. members are electrical inspectors sharpens this point.

More expressly, the electrical inspector is charged with making and with keeping electrical codes. He must know what types of wiring are best, and he must have courage, diligence, efficiency, and public spirit to see that these types and not lesser and cheaper types are installed. Usually the electrical inspector is notoriously ill-paid. Some of them in cities of 300,000 receive only \$200 a month. They must work long hours, and take heavy responsibility; and therefore deserve better at the hands of an unthinking municipality.

Chamberlain's Policy Neville Chamberlain, premier of England, a conservative, is breaking all precedents in his efforts to prevent war, by going directly to Germany to see Hitler. Under the circumstances, for us Americans, with our eyes clouded by disillusionment, it is easy to cry "perfidious Albion." However, what Chamberlain appears to be trying to do is to make every effort to keep the peace, so that if war comes, he will have a consolidated nation behind him. There is little doubt that Hitler has made Chamberlain's task more difficult by pretending that Chamberlain is betraying Czechoslovakia, and favoring the Nazis.

After one has said this, he has paid his debt to Chamberlain. If England deserts the Czechs, the betrayal will go down as one of the great moral crimes of all history. The treaty of Versailles is dead but the compact which binds the small democracy to the greater is more sacred than a mere treaty. It rests upon the tacit bond between nations of like ideals and like goals. Czechoslovakia for its courage and sincerity deserves the allegiance of every nation, and every citizen of every nation, who believes there can be no civilization, without civilized practices.



Woman's Work

—1PFU—414



THE NAZI IDEAL

By A WORKER'S WIFE

AS I write the seething cauldron of European politics has quieted down to a simmer. Czechoslovakia is being dismembered. The nazi state has enriched itself, has risen another notch in power and resources.

I have just received a study that casts an extraordinarily penetrating light into the nazi ideal—the exaltation of the state, with which is inextricably identified the figure of the Fuehrer—and the effect on the life, even the character, of the ordinary citizen. One is raised up, the other is cast down. One is glorified, the other is embased. One is deified, the other is brutalized.

The document I refer to is a study of court cases in Germany, published by the International Transportworkers Federation, a European labor organization. Ruthless suppression, during the years of the Hitler regime, has been directed not only against the Jews, but against all people with even a tinge of mental independence. Who can tally the record of the thousands of men and women who have already been weeded out, some merely on the suspicion that they did not rigidly conform to the nazi pattern? The executions, suicides, floggings, tortures, imprisonments?

Two months record of court proceedings as reported in the four big German newspapers of Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig and Breslau showed leniency, almost indifference, toward individuals guilty of theft, robbery, fraud, arson, assault, manslaughter, murder—all crimes against other individuals—but swift and severe punishment against those guilty of even a whisper of criticism against the state.

"A woman at Erfurt denounced an enemy to the police on a trumped-up charge of abortion. Seeing the vile views of the accused, the court sentenced her to four months' imprisonment. Nine women and two men in the district of Zeitz, though not guilty of holding vile views, were sentenced to three to four months' imprisonment for belonging to the forbidden Society of Bible Research. This sect is not opposed to the nazi state. If it were, its members, like the illegal trade unionists, social democrats, communists, black frontists or members of the Freedom Party, would be prosecuted for treason. Even the nazi courts accuse the Bible Researchers of nothing more serious than continuing to belong to a forbidden society. They know the sect is not concerned with worldly things like national socialism. But they refuse to deify Hitler, to perform the Hitler salute,

or to take the Hitler oath. Like Quakers and Mennonites again, they refuse military service or to work in the munition works. For this the society has been forbidden, and its members are condemned to heavier penalties than real criminals. During the period we are considering many verdicts were delivered against Bible Researchers. Verdicts delivered in connection with political opposition are rarely published.

"In Wittenberg a card-player, angered by the mocking remarks of a looker-on, struck him on the head with the leg of a chair. The latter collapsed and had to spend a long time in hospital. The ruffian was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. A man with many previous convictions beat his 20-year-old wife. Once he dragged her by the hair through the house and pressed a revolver against her temple. The woman thought the weapon was loaded and suffered a serious shock. The man was condemned to five months' imprisonment.

"Five months' imprisonment was also the sentence passed by the special court at Leipzig upon a workman charged with making a slighting reference to the swastika."

"Terms of one year's imprisonment were inflicted by nazi judges upon: a previously convicted thief who stole 52 marks, a gold watch and a wedding ring from his father and the 13 marks rent allowance of a poor old woman; a boy who together with his brother assaulted a woman in the street and strangled her while the brother grabbed her handbag; four members, three men and a woman, of the Bible Research Society.

"At Gorlitz a previously convicted thief who had stolen articles of clothing from a saleswoman was sentenced to 13 months in gaol. At Halle two members of the Bible Research sect were sentenced to 15 months in gaol each.

"A man in Dresden at the slightest provocation struck the six-year-old son brought into the marriage by his wife with his fists, a cane or a horsewhip. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Two Berliners deceived a workman new to Berlin into believing they had rented a room for him and giving them his last 10 marks. The swindlers were each sentenced to three months in prison. Of 168 members of the Bible Research sect a number were sentenced to four years' imprisonment by the Hamburg provincial court.

"Four years' penal servitude was inflicted upon the following: A man who

set light to his house in order to get the insurance money; a Magdeburg communist charged with high treason; a man of Furth, Bavaria, who apparently was a member of a conservative or Catholic political group. On other members of the last-mentioned group sentences of up to eight years' penal servitude were passed.

"Five years' penal servitude was inflicted on: A Coblenz official charged with corruption and disloyalty; a member of the Black Front charged with illegal activities; a social democrat of Hamm on a similar charge.

"In present-day Germany it is exceptional for penal servitude to be inflicted for non-political crimes, the view prevalent in German courts being that ordinary imprisonment is sufficient punishment for serious crimes against common law. In the case of political crimes, on the contrary, penal servitude is the rule, even when there is not the slightest threat to the state, as in the case of the Bible Research sect.

"Ten years' penal servitude: A man in Arnstadt, who made a flourishing business out of forgery and perjury, and had induced six of his employees to make false statements in his favour in a lawsuit; two social democrats charged with illegal political activities at Hamm.

"A Berlin man had sunk deeply owing to drunkenness and gambling, and quarrelled constantly with his wife. One night he knocked the sleeping woman unconscious, and turned on the gas to asphyxiate her. He was sentenced to six months in prison. In Glatz a man struck his instructor on the head with a board and killed him: sentence two years' imprisonment. A man struck his wife on the head with a hammer and menaced her with a knife: four years' penal servitude for attempted murder. A 20-year-old youth of Breslau murdered his aunt and squandered the money of which he had robbed her; 15 years' penal servitude. The same sentence was passed on a Lubecker who shot his sweetheart. The public prosecutor had on good grounds demanded the death sentence, but the judges here wanted to avoid it and based the sentence on manslaughter.

"There are also cases, however, where German judges pronounce the death sentence where the law permits of a lighter sentence. Thus the court at Berlin sentenced the communist Lovacs to death on a charge of high treason and the communists Steidle, Liselotte Hermann and Goritz on charges of treason and high treason. All four were beheaded."

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 5,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

An incident that occurred in a five-and-ten-cent store recently has impressed me very much and has made me think the outlawing of foreign and non-union goods can be accomplished.

Of course, this does not mean that the law can compel the stores to purchase union or American made products. What I wish to imply is that if all union members and their families would only heed the advice of our unions and demand merchandise bearing a union label, as well as requesting American made goods, the stores would soon discontinue buying foreign and non-union products.

If foreign goods were not placed by our business men on the counters of their stores, the American public would have no other alternative but be compelled to buy American and union made goods. This procedure would have a great deal to do with the decreasing of relief and tax burdens. It would be the means of promoting work for the great army of workers who are now idle.

Five-and-ten-cent stores, in particular, go in for foreign goods. While walking through a five-and-ten-cent store recently I noticed a couple of pieces of crockery which attracted my eye. I bought these articles, but on the verge of leaving the store I recalled that I had not asked where the articles in question had been made. I then proceeded to ask, and was told same were made on foreign shores. It did not take me long to ask for a refund. When accosted by the manager of the store and asked my reason for not taking the articles after buying same, I explained. I also proceeded to tell him that his company and all other business houses having such merchandise were actually causing less jobs for our own American people. He readily agreed with me and in fact told me he had had previous complaints and that the company had decided to gradually decrease their foreign buying. He did say the reason they are unable to cease entirely is due to not being able to meet the prices of their competitors, as the other stores could sell cheaper buying foreign and non-union goods.

But if all union members and their families and friends would only demand union and American made goods, all stores would soon follow suit and our battle would be won. We know, of course, we would pay a little more, but it would be worth while. The product would be made better, thus giving longer service.

No non-union or foreign product can ever compare to a union or American made product. Get an article of each and you will readily see the difference. Take an American made toothpick, for instance, and place same beside a foreign made toothpick. One is smooth but tough to break. The foreign make is brittle and breaks easily. That same example goes for everything made non-union or made on foreign shores. The labor is cheap, so one cannot expect good workmanship. There is absolutely no comparison. Union and American made products are best, regardless of price. Bear that in mind always. MRS. MORRIS JACOBS.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NOS. 100
AND 169, FRESNO, CALIF.

Editor:

Summertime is over and our auxiliary has had a busy season. Our new officers are:

President, Mrs. Norman Breuillot; vice president, Mrs. Charles Russell; secretary, Mrs. William Pollock; treasurer, Mrs. Harold Stonaker. Our past presidents, Mrs. James Robinson, 1936, and Mrs. Henry Hyde, 1937, were presented with friendship past presidents' bracelets.

Meetings have been held in homes during the summer, refreshments and entertainment following the meeting. The husbands attend after their local meeting.

Our annual picnic was held August 14, at Ward's Oak Park. Everyone had a grand time and prizes galore. Much credit was due Chairman Henry Hyde and his able assistants. Over 100 attended. Everyone had his basket lunch, with ice cream and liquid refreshments furnished. Swimming and games occupied the afternoon. Those staying in the evening enjoyed wieners, buns and coffee.

Birthday luncheons have been held each month. We also have a mystery friend to be revealed at Christmas time. Mrs. James Tuck was complimented at our last birthday dinner. We are sorry she has moved to Peta-

luma. We wish her happiness in her new home.

Words do not express the sympathy we wish to extend to Mrs. Charles Russell and son, Robert. Charles R. Russell (July, 1938) will be sadly missed as husband, father and friend. His true worth was in being, not seeming.

MRS. GLENN RYAN.

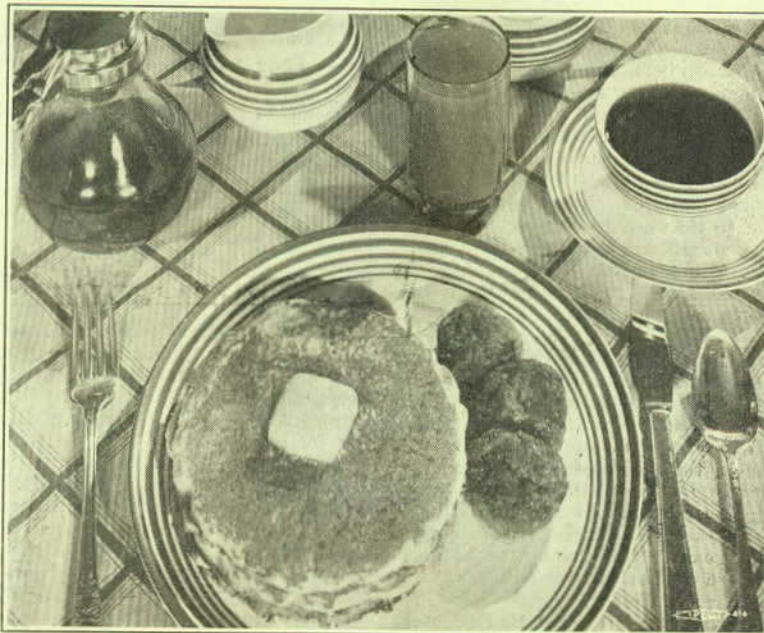
WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NOS.
177 AND 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

I have been appointed press secretary for the auxiliary and I wonder if you would be so kind as to print this small letter in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. There is lots I would like to say to the would-be union men and women. There are women and men who get up before the public and preach unionism and then do not live up to their preaching.

That is what is wrong with our nation of unions today. They want prestige and if

(Continued on page 568)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Sour Cream Griddle Cakes

By SALLY LUNN

SOUR CREAM GRIDDLE CAKES

(12 medium griddle cakes)

- 1½ cups flour
- 1 tsp. soda
- 1 cup sour cream
- 1 tsp. salt
- 2 eggs well beaten

SOUR CREAM WAFFLES

(8 waffles)

- 2 cups flour
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- 1 tsp. baking soda
- ½ tsp. salt
- 2 tbs. sugar
- ½ pint sour cream
- ½ cup milk
- 3 eggs

Sift all dry ingredients together, add the liquids, then the well beaten eggs. Mix thoroughly and bake.

Don't know why it is, but crisp fall days always seem to make a hearty breakfast of well-seasoned pork sausage with waffles or pancakes, seem mighty appropriate. Maybe it's because back on the farm people would not have pork sausage till after the fresh meat had been butchered in the fall. Anyway, show me any family, and especially one that has husky, hard-working men in it, that won't go for a breakfast like this!

These sour cream griddle cakes or waffles are really de luxe, so save up your sour cream for Sunday morning, or order some from the dairy. Most city dairies now handle this product. Or wait and serve them for Sunday night supper and bake them right at the table on your electric waffle iron or griddle.



Correspondence



New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association

By S. J. CRISTIANO, Secretary

"To promote the united interest, to seek harmony, to strive for better legislation in local, state and national assemblies, to better the conditions of the electrical industry through organization, and to promote the welfare of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the State of New Jersey."

These objects represent the purpose of the I. B. E. W. local unions in the State of New Jersey in banding together and forming the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association.

On August 4, 1935, representatives from Local Unions Nos. 102, 211, 98, 164, 52, 456, 581, 367, 730, 675, 262 and 269, met in the city of Trenton, N. J., and formed the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association. Since that time Local Unions Nos. 592 and 439 have affiliated. Every construction local union in the state has affiliated. Newly instituted B locals are being prevailed upon to affiliate. Much benefit has been derived for the construction locals by joining together and marching toward a common goal.

The association immediately upon being instituted was faced with a state wide problem of the open shop policy of the Public Service Electric and Gas Company on their construction work. Undaunted the association accepted the challenge. The co-operation of the International Office was enlisted and under the direction of President D. W. Tracy a sub-committee of the state association was formed. This committee became known as the committee on utility affairs of the state association.

International Vice President E. F. Kloter served as chairman of the committee. The committee was formed on November 23, 1935, and functioned until it was discharged on July 3, 1936.

The nine months work of the committee on utility affairs resulted in an understanding with the Public Service Electric and Gas Company whereby members of I. B. E. W. local unions would be employed on all new construction, commercial buildings, sub-stations, generating stations, switching stations, alterations and additions thereon.

During the time the committee functioned the value of the I. B. E. W. Research Department under the capable supervision of Brother M. H. Hedges was seen. Brother Hedges co-operated wholeheartedly and furnished much of the information and data which could not have been obtained otherwise.

Under the skillful leadership of Vice President Kloter all activities were co-ordinated in a smooth functioning state-wide front. President Tracy took special interest in the work performed by the committee and approved the understanding arrived at.

The association's legislation committee under the chairmanship of Louis P. Marcianti has worked untiringly and lobbied for legislation beneficial to labor and against

READ

Wind in New England, by L. U. No. 99.

B-1000 (note the number) are champions, by L. U. No. B-1000. Railroad local handles lay affairs, by L. U. No. 214.

Union progress in the West, by L. U. No. B-477.

Progress in Los Angeles, by L. U. No. B-18.

That licensing question, by L. U. No. B-309.

About portable lamps and lamp shade workers, by L. U. No. 3, B. L. Division.

Another veteran press secretary returns, by L. U. No. 584.

California local endorses liberal ticket, by L. U. No. B-302.

An exciting review recorded excitingly by our skilled scribes.

legislation that was contrary to the principles of organized labor. Under the leadership of Brother Marcianti a strong recognized lobby has been achieved.

In 1937 Business Manager Harold A. Pierson, of Local No. 581, Morristown, was elected to the State Assembly. All indications point to his re-election in 1938. With Brother Pierson in the Assembly the prestige of the state association has risen.

Through the state association a state wide understanding has been arrived at with a number of road and highway contractors which provides for the awarding of contracts for electrical work in connection with road and highway construction to contractors employing I. B. E. W. members. This is the first understanding of its kind ever reached in New Jersey. As time goes on improvements on this understanding will be made.

The activities of the local unions are now being co-ordinated through the state association in an effort to negotiate a state wide agreement with the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company. We are confident of the outcome of these negotiations.

A move is now on foot to co-ordinate the outing activities of each separate local union into one gigantic annual outing for all the I. B. E. W. locals in the state. This is expected to mature at the association's next meeting.

Through the association, ideas, plans, policies and ideals of the I. B. E. W. are advanced. A better understanding has been created among the local unions which has resulted in a closer bond of fellowship. Membership in the association is voluntary. A local union has yet to renounce its affiliation.

Officers of the state association are as follows: R. A. Jahn, Trenton, president; William Shaffer, Plainfield, vice president; S. J. Cristiano, Paterson, secretary, and

Bert Chambers, Atlantic City, sergeant-at-arms. The above-named officers and the following constitute the executive board: Samuel Moskowitz, Paterson; H. A. Pierson, Morristown; John J. Doran, Camden; George Renz, Jersey City; George Stryker, Newark; J. Leo Brown, Elizabeth; John C. Boll, Perth Amboy; J. N. Pennington, Asbury Park; E. Pettengill, Vineland; E. Conrad, Newark; and A. P. Benner, Phillipsburg.

The association is affiliated with the New Jersey State Building and Construction Trades Council and the New Jersey State Federation of Labor. Brother J. Turner, Newark, represents the association at the State Building and Construction Trades Council meetings and Brother E. Sofield, Perth Amboy, represents the association at the meetings of the State Federation of Labor.

Since the formation of the state association much has been accomplished. Much more remains. Whatever the future holds it will find the New Jersey State Electrical Workers ready and willing to advance the cause of the I. B. E. W. and militantly fighting anything contrary to the principles of the I. B. E. W.

L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

It is with regret that I here record the passing of our business manager, the late Arthur Schading. On Monday night, September 19, about 10:30 p. m., Schading was slain by two unknown assailants as he was leaving the union hall, in company with one of his assistants, being shot down in cold blood as he crossed the sidewalk to enter his car. Due to the suddenness of the attack, and the darkness, the gunmen could not be identified by J. M. Thompson, the assistant. At this writing there has been no definite clue which would lead to the apprehension of these murderers. I understand that our executive board will recommend the posting of a \$5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

The number of floral pieces and the crowd which overflowed the funeral parlor, bear witness to the popularity of the man. And the out-of-town representation testified to the esteem in which he was held by the International Office and labor leaders of nearby cities.

In closing, the hope of the local union is, that the guilty parties will be found and brought to justice.

GEORGE M. MORRISON.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

No doubt every reader of the JOURNAL has seen for the last year under "Co-operating Manufacturers" a list of firms with the heading, "Portable Lamps and Lamp Shades." The human race being a very curious one, I'm sure many of you have wondered what, how and why, the reason for this list. In writing this article I will try to give a clear picture of how it all came about. Incidentally, I'm probably letting myself in for plenty of trouble.

In the spring and summer of 1937 L. U. No. B-3 made a real job of organizing the workers of the portable lamps, lamp shades and novelties industry. This organizing went on up to the end of July, when it was found necessary, by a unanimous vote of the membership, to call a general strike. The strike lasted five weeks, at the end of which time we came out victorious with our first agreement. Before I go on to explain this agreement, I will give a general idea of what the conditions were in the industry. The industry consists of about 3,500 workers, the majority of whom are employed in what is known as the 5 and 10c store trade, that is to say, they manufacture inexpensive table lamps and shades that are found in the 5 and 10c stores. These workers were working 48 and 54 hours a week, with straight time for overtime, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The rate of pay in these shops was from \$7 to about \$12 a week. This being seasonal work at the end of each season the employers would lay off the slow workers and keep the cheapest and fastest ones. This should give the reader an idea of how conditions were when the workers banded together and went on strike. The employers banded together and formed an association, the agreement that was signed, and that we are working under now, contains some of these fine points.

All workers receiving under \$14 a week were brought up to \$14. The workers earning from \$14 to \$24.99 received a \$2 increase, and those earning \$25 and up received a \$2.50 increase per week. The work week was cut down to 40 hours, with time and one-third for overtime and Saturdays, and time and one-half for Sundays and holidays. The most important clause is the "closed shop." Starting with January 1, 1938, every worker was placed in his particular classification, that is: group "A," skilled, 75c per hour; group "B," semi-skilled, 60c per hour; group "C," special, 45c per hour, and group "D," miscellaneous, 35c per hour, thereby giving the workers another increase. Space does not



THE SIX-HOUR DAY MEANS MORE OUTDOOR SPORT
This is L. U. No. B-3's baseball team.

permit me to explain what type of workers were placed in the different groups. Not bad for our first agreement.

Our season has started again, but not with a bang, as was expected. Perhaps it's because business in general, throughout United States isn't so hot, but there is something else which this great International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers can remedy for us, and that is the cheap labor competition in other parts of the country. I am speaking particularly to the Chicago and Philadelphia locals, and to all other locals in the Brotherhood in cities where portable lamps, shades and novelties are manufactured. They are not organized and the conditions in the industry are as bad, if not worse, than they were here in New York City before we became organized. It is my wish, and I know I speak for every member of the "B. L." division, that you make a determined effort to organize these workers. Local Union No. B-3 will be more than glad, I'm sure, to give you whatever assistance they can, in the form of suggestions. Just drop us a line and we will explain exactly how we did it, and by our experience we will be able to warn you against some of the mistakes that

we might have made. It can be done, and it must be done, because some of our business has gone to these open shops where labor is so cheap.

I would like to say a few words to our members about attending their meetings. During the period when negotiations were going on our meeting rooms were crowded to capacity. After the agreement was signed there was a general fall in attendance. Some took the attitude, "Well, it's all over now, we have a union, we pay our dues, we are getting everything that's coming to us, what's the sense of going to the meeting? Let the other fellow do it." Others reasoned, especially during the slack period, "I'm not working, why should I attend the meetings?" Well, let me tell you something, we have an agreement, we are working under better conditions, etc., but how was it done? By

joining together, forming a union, everyone fighting as one, and continuing to fight until we got what we were after. We never would have done it if, as an individual, we went to the boss and asked for a raise, extra money for overtime, 40-hour week, no! We would have been fired. But we were intelligent enough to see the need of sticking together and demanding what is rightfully ours. Now, can't you see the folly of not attending your meetings? The employers will get the impression that we are not interested in each other any more, and they will try to get out of living up to their obligations. We don't want to revert back to those terrible conditions we were working under before we joined hands and stuck together, of course not, and I know that we are intelligent enough to realize that. So let's go, pack those meeting rooms on the second Tuesday of the month, show an interest in our meetings, get up on the floor and speak your piece. Only by so doing will we advance and continue to get what is rightfully ours.

Beginning September 21 our agreement committee will meet the committee for the



New Jersey Locals were well represented by these delegates at the meeting of the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association, held at Atlantic City in September.

association and sit to discuss the working conditions for the next year. It is very important that we attend all our meetings from now on so that we can learn how we are progressing, and decide on the merits of the various clauses that will be presented, before the agreement is actually signed.

From time to time I will try to have an article appear in the JOURNAL, explaining our progress and telling the rest of the Brotherhood just who we are and why.

THOMAS PENSABENE.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

I guess it is about time I sat down and wrote a wee letter to our JOURNAL, but it seems the weather has been so mean and nasty and everyone complaining of colds and when you have a cold you have no ambition for doing anything. And just when the weather man is giving us a couple of nice days along comes a nice hurricane and ruins everything. Some of the boys even had a little luck in making some extra money at the Eastern States Exhibition, being held in West Springfield, when along came friend hurricane and it surely did a job on the exhibition. You could not find it the next day. Everything was flat on the ground and they are still working on it to save all they can, but it was lucky there were no lives lost.

We have been real lucky in Springfield in comparison to other cities, for there must be some pretty sad cases around the country. As yet I have not heard of any of the Brothers losing their homes or being in want from the flood. It has made a little work for some of the boys, but there were plenty of men out of work to take care of the little work to do.

Building in Springfield is at a standstill just now and there does not seem to be any big work going on or any future work of any size in the wind, so it looks to be one tough winter for the boys around Springfield, unless something unforeseen happens to cheer us up.

Our business manager is doing all in his power to have the city administration build a new trade school and a jail, which would help the boys get some work this winter. It seems tough for some of the factories around Springfield that have just gotten over paying the expenses on the flood of 1936 to have one on their hands in such a short time. I only hope that they do not think of moving to some other city, but the largest cities seem to be hit the hardest, so it would be hard to pick out a spot that the flood would not hit. Quite a few of our large cities and towns around Springfield must have been hit real hard, but that is nature and we will have a hard job stopping it altogether.

Well, I see our long lost Brother Hendricks has come to life again. He surely pops up in the most distant places.

I hope I will have a little more cheerful news in my next letter to the JOURNAL.

ED. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

September is the month when organized labor checks its progress during the past year, and Labor Day is the day when its might is on display for the world to see and admire, or hate, according to which side of the fence the spectator is leaning. This year in Toledo on Labor Day, members of organized labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, staged a parade that will go down in history. Better than 25,000 men and women formed a procession that took better than an hour to pass a given point. Thousands of friends lined the parade route to cheer for their favorite organization. There was plenty of music and the marchers had little difficulty maintaining



An actual working replica of a powerhouse, and service to residences, is shown on this beautiful float which took first prize in the Toledo, Ohio, Labor Day parade for Local Unions Nos. 8 and 245.

an orderly appearance. There were numerous floats in the line of march, all competing for prizes. The float which won first prize money was the one sponsored jointly by this local and the Lineman's Local No. 245. I am enclosing a picture of same, which I hope you will print. This float was over one week's labor for the committee in charge, which included the following men: Harry Longshon, Kenneth Flesh, Robert Lee, Jim Lee, The "Duke"—Ed Dukeshire, Jay Swank, Jack Lynes, Charley Chubner, "Chuck" Swyers, Frank Seims and George Robert, who are pictured standing beneath the float. The float was a miniature replica of a power house and the community which it serves. All the miniature residences were lit with miniature lamps. Even the outside meters on the house were made on a small scale. The pole lines and arc lamps and transformers were a small scale reproduction of a standard installation in any community.

After the parade reached the point where other organizations disbanded, the electrical workers, led by their band, marched to a spot several blocks away where a generous supply of the liquid that made Milwaukee shameless was on hand, augmented by some 1,500 sandwiches of all kinds of cheese and luncheon meats. All in all, most successful day for the laboring man.

Work in this vicinity is nothing to brag about, as we have plenty of men who are patiently waiting for some jobs to break loose. From present indications it will be after the end of the year that most of these projects will get to the stage where they need wiremen. And rest assured of this, if the time ever arrives when this local has more work than it has men to do it your correspondent will be only too glad to state so in these columns.

Hoping that by the time this gets into print things will have taken a turn for the better, I remain yours truly,

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Our Labor Day parade was the largest ever held here—about 7,500 participated.

On September 16 a special election was held. There were three important questions to be decided. Our mayor, Shaw, was up for a recall and was opposed by Judge Bowron—the Southern Californians, Inc., had a picketing ordinance called Proposition No. 1 on the ballot, and the A. F. of L. and Central Labor Council had a counter proposition called Proposition No. 2. Organized labor supported Shaw—bucked Proposition No. 1 and backed Proposition No. 2. The result: Bowron defeated Shaw 233,427 to 122,692—Proposition No. 1 carried 199,413 to 152,770 and Proposition No. 2 failed 152,902 to 184,547. So we lost all three bets.

Now, I don't pose as a student of politics,

but I'm wondering if we don't give endorsements a little too freely. Judge Bowron was with us on Proposition No. 2 and Shaw non-committal—still we supported Shaw officially. Places us kind of on the wrong side of the fence, no? However, I believe Bowron is a very fair man and will overlook our little error—if not, this is our prayer, "Civil service save us!"

Proposition No. 1 is filthy. It provides that only in the case of a bona fide strike could picketing be allowed and only in case the majority of all employees vote to strike. Pickets must be actual employees out on strike, must be not closer than 25 feet apart, prohibits the making of any noise and allows only one banner, etc., etc. Of course it will be fought in the courts and if it isn't beaten we will be.

The American Legion held a wild and wooly convention. If they did any damage it was paid for, as the story is they left about \$12,000,000 here. Wonder how much of it will be spent to fight labor?

The joint executive boards of the State Electrical Workers Association are meeting in Santa Barbara along with the State Federation of Labor. Let's hope the master minds get on the winning side in the November election.

One of the old timers died at the Veterans' Hospital in Sawtelle and was given a military funeral there. Bob Knudsen was well known all over the country and many of his old friends will be sorry to hear of his death.

An REA job started in the Imperial Valley, and it must be quite a contract. Tommy Rennie is the big boss, and as little bosses he took Guy Sills, Rucker, "Windy" Fuller, Lou Lindsay, Harry Kingsley and "Smiler" Zimkoski along with him. Kelly and Johnson, of Long Beach, are the contractors, and the job is to be 100 per cent I. B. E. W.

Things are tightening up plenty on account of the \$30 Ham and Egg plan. It is being opposed by big business and the banks, and I doubt if any work will start till after election in November.

Our international vice president, Scott Milne, spent a few days with us getting acquainted with our business manager and the executive board. From all reports everything went along O.K.

A group of different nationalities was discussing their ancestry—the Aryans, the Celts, the Semites, etc. One of them asked Pat, "Who do the Irish spring from, Pat?" Quick as a rabbit, Pat replied, "Sure, they springs from no one; they springs at them." Too bad we can't steer Pat against this maniac Hitler.

J. W. FLYNN.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The last meeting was rather sparsely attended, but interesting, nevertheless. Our business manager proved to be still that hard

working, energetic person that we always have known him to be when it comes to hunting up earning opportunities. We really are getting to believe that boy Carl lies awake nights trying to figure out ways and means to keep idle hands employed.

Rumor has it that our Brother, Phil Griswold, isn't very diplomatic around the house, especially when coming in at 3 a. m. after receiving an increase in the direction of the pay envelope. Maybe Phil turned out to be a diplomat after that experience.

Lawrence Offut was seen wandering up and down Baltimore St. attempting to cash in on some cigarette coupons. At this writing we haven't determined whether Lawrence took the cash or a premium. If that boy isn't cashing in on copper it is coupons. Well, all the big boys started in on small enterprises and wound up where are at present. Don't laugh, we may yet be able to say, "I knew him when" (meaning Lawrence).

Be it further known by all ye Brothers, that Bill Shultz still serves crabs that are hard and beer that is not sweet, but beery, in Bill's own words. Bill says, "Why get a panty waist?" The boy is situated at the Philadelphia Rd. address and delights in catering to the boys, whether from town or out of towners. Bill is a graduate from the hickey, and now sports a diploma for slinging beer and eats. Don't you believe it, the scribe still has to pay for his grub and drinks.

Whitey Hefner just delights in slinging big pipe in the trenches, ask him about it. Sometimes he glories in describing his experiences. He would like to know the whereabouts of one Bachie of 211. How about it? Some of the old timers arrived on the job in the persons of Charley Mooney and Pat Bandel. Before the day was out Charley lost the seat portion of his apparel.

Locally, the working situation is nothing to rave over. Sears, Roebuck and Co. job finished up and the boys are now on vacation. We are all looking forward to better times, as usual.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. B-39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

As a worker with a long record of faithfulness to the cause of labor, I want to protest most emphatically against those tactics which are setting Brother against Brother in the present critical stage of the labor movement in America. It is simply unthinkable that union members and union officials who really have the best interests of labor at heart should continue to stir up the kind of strife that sets one organization of labor against another, and increases ill-will and bitterness at a time when it is of the greatest importance that all workers and all friends of labor should stand shoulder to shoulder in our common cause.

Above all, we ought to condemn and abominate that kind of treachery which puts individual selfish interests ahead of the best interests of organized labor as a whole. Isn't it time we ceased to play the sucker for those deceitful exploiters whose game still is to "divide and conquer"? And could a union leader sink lower than to become the pawn and tool of such interests?

It ought to stir the indignation of every true union man to hear the hints thrown out that certain union leaders are planning to work together with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to emasculate the Wagner Labor Relations Act in the next session of Congress.

It is high time the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. buried the hatchet and stopped wasting vital energy in this useless and fatal strife. Let us utilize all our strength in educating the unenlightened and organizing the unorganized. Then labor may march

forward to new and greater victories, and we may forget some shameful chapters in recent labor history.

BURR COOPER.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

N. B. C.'s New Radio City

Editor:

Early this year N. B. C. broke ground for another monument of achievement to the radio industry. A new studio and office building was started, which, when completed, will without a doubt be the finest on the Pacific Coast.

This new building of N. B. C. in Hollywood is built without a rivet. In place of the conventional riveter's hammers, the steel skeleton of the structure was put together by means of electric torches. The welded steel construction is ultra-modern; according to engineers, it is stronger than rivet binding, and it certainly saved the business section of Hollywood more than one headache during the process of construction.

Audiences from two average-sized theaters could be put on the broadcasting platforms of Studios A and D in N. B. C.'s new Radio City—with enough room left over for a tuba or two. The platforms will be the largest broadcasting stages in the world. Measuring 3,000 square feet, each platform can accommodate 1,500 people standing up, with two square feet of room for each person.

The program platforms of two other audience studios, B and C, will be two-thirds as large, 2,000 square feet each. Each of the four studio auditoriums will seat 350 people. Programs without an audience will go on the air from four smaller studios. What makes the vast stages of A and D necessary is the development of variety shows with casts of a hundred or more people. One Hollywood broadcast last season boasted a cast of 125 people, including the chorus and musicians.

The air which artists and visitors breathe is purer than the pine-scented air of the High Sierras. Even pure mountain air,

explains Gordon Strang, engineer in charge of construction, carries dust and other foreign particles injurious to the lungs. A modern filtering plant at N. B. C. removes most of the foreign matter in the air drawn in from the outside, and passes it into the studios almost 100 per cent pure. The air conditioning system controls both temperature and humidity to provide air that is scientifically correct.

The drama and sweep of radio broadcasting, portrayed by a nationally famous painter, will greet visitors to the new studios, from a vast mural dominating the lobby from a height of 25 feet, and width of 40 feet. The artist commissioned by N. B. C. to execute the mural in three separate panels is Ed Trumbell, who is noted for the imagination and blending of his colors. A heroic figure of a genii of radio will form the center of the mural. With his feet on earth, and his head in the clouds, the genii will support a radio receiving set and horns over his head will symbolize loud speakers. Around the central figure Artist Trumbell will paint scenes depicting sports, opera, music, drama, and other scenes, illustrating the far-flung functions of radio broadcasting.

The fact that this wonderful achievement is being built by all-union labor is of course the interesting note to the readers of the JOURNAL. The Commercial Electric Company, with members of Local Union 83, have done the power work, while the Shamel Electric Company, with members of Local Union No. 40 and Local Union No. 83, are doing the entire sound installation, about which we will write more in a later article.

CHARLES L. THOMAS.

L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Local No. B-48, of Portland, rides again with a bit in print of what's happening out this way. Our city electrical code recently underwent a revision and is now out in its new form. Classes are being arranged



L. U. Nos. 40 and 83 co-operated in wiring and sound installation on the beautiful new building of the National Broadcasting Company, at Hollywood, Calif.

so that members may familiarize themselves with changes made. Concessions have been made by the city so that copies of the code may be purchased in quantities at some reduction.

The radio service and public address gang come into the book this time under a new electronic license of \$5 worth. This going into effect January 1, 1939, makes everyone in business obtain a license and will prevent anyone from doing service work from his home legally. Licenses will not be issued to shops in homes, thus these men will operate as bootleggers to this industry. The actual plans for stopping the chiselers have yet to be completed; however, we get one every once in a while. Public address and intercommunication jobs, when permanently installed, will have to have an installation permit. Written to cover everything about service on electronic equipment, the license covers television and facsimile. Provisions regarding the underwriters have been stiffened so that non-approved equipment cannot legally be sold, rented, given away or used. Our thanks go to the city electrical division for their fine co-operation.

Due to stories in our I. B. E. W. paper, Union News, we have received numerous letters from other unions which have radio divisions and have found it very beneficial to be able to exchange information with them. An invitation is extended to all locals to get in touch with us. We can use any of your ideas and might scare up a couple for you in return.

The annual picnic was held in August, with games, swimming, dancing, prizes, eats and more eating. Good weather made the day pleasant for all and next year we are going again. Local No. B-48 is planning an indoor show for this fall along in November or December. Brother Brust is setting the stage for us now. S'all from here for now. More again some time.

J. A. ERWIN.

L. U. NO. B-53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Well, here we are, the Labor Day festivities as well as the Labor Day parade. We had a mighty fine turnout in Kansas City with due respect to the rain which delayed the parade over an hour but will say that about 20,000 were in the line, the rain of course scaring a few, or I should say many, from falling in line.

I am enclosing a picture of Local B-53's float and I was very much pleased with the hand we got all along the line of the parade, so if possible would sure appreciate if you could have the picture in the WORKER.

We have just started on the 40-hour week, same taking effect September 16, and it sure goes over with a bang as far as the employees are concerned. It made a change in the hourly pay as follows:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Electric Line Foremen, per hour..... | \$1.45 |
| Electric Linemen, per hour..... | 1.25 |
| Electric Line Helpers, per hour..... | .95 |
| Time and one-half for all over time, double time for Sundays and holidays. | |

All other employees working 44 or 48 hours respectively, were put on 40-hour week with same pay received that they received for the 44 or 48-hour week.

This has been a wonderful accomplishment and the management was very nice about the whole thing and of course we, the employees, are and should be very thankful for the courtesy shown our committee.

All monthly employees are allowed two weeks' vacation with pay and sick leave up to 15 days, depending on the length of service.

Might add that our financial secretary,



The Labor Day parade in Kansas City, Mo., brought out this big float from L. U. No. B-53.

William Burkrey, has bought a new home in the suburbs and is already making big strides in cutting down expenses. He did away with his telephone and uses that money to pay his electric light bill, and is thinking seriously of adding a goat to his place to replenish the family larder with milk, he being an experienced goat herder for many years.

Pop Wade, gang foreman, has gone to Colorado to view the mountains. He is entitled to a well earned rest, but if he gets up on any of those mountains it will be via car or train.

The Cherry Picker is back on the job, bigger and better, and vows that if he picks any more cherries it will be after they fall on the ground. A 50-foot pole is a lot easier to climb than a cherry tree, especially when the tree, cherries and he, all come down together.

William Odell, No. 1 troubleman, is nursing a charley horse after 26 years on the trouble job. We have eight trouble men now, William Odell, J. L. Theibaut, J. L. Cloughley, Charles Stapleton, F. J. Grindrod, Tom Cassidy, the Argentine Kid; Joe Delaney (he ain't no Swede) and Ernie Lowder, with Fireball Red Adams, an extra man each Saturday from 4 p. m. to 12 midnight.

J. J. Piersch, gang foreman, is again back in the ball and chain division.

Jack Schlee pushes a gang during the week and a plow handle on the farm on his days off.

Well, guess I have said enough.

H. L. SCHONE.

L. U. NO. B-57, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Editor:

We are pleased to be able to report that we are succeeding in our efforts to organize the company union members. We hope by the time you go to press with this issue to have the necessary 51 per cent of employees of the Utah Power and Light Co., to be able to ask the certification by the National Labor Relations Board of this local as sole bargaining agency, and in the very near future to have this company's signature to an agreement on working conditions, wage schedule, etc.

As I reported in the last issue, it has been an uphill fight, and we are not definitely out of the woods as yet, but we do see the silver lining to that great dark cloud of doubt through which we have been passing.

Our board of strategy, J. Scott Milne, Gene Gaillac and William ("Bill") Myers, have had to use all the will power, wisdom, bluff

and compromise at their command to carry this effort as far as we have been able to go, to the present time, and it will still require some scheming and jockeying to carry it through to a successful issue, although at this time we do see light and are more than hopeful to accomplish what we set out to do. Bill Myers has been released from hospital and has been around on his crutches, throwing out his chest and hollering "I told you so, I told you WE could do it!" until Scott said, "All right, nuisance, you had better take a vacation and celebrate." But, seriously, Bill did a good job, and had the vacation coming, and found it was just a little harder to negotiate a pair of crutches than he thought it would be, and he is now home in Portland convalescing, but we expect him back around the tenth.

Gene Gaillac also had to leave, as duty called him to fairer fields and pastures new, but we also expect to see Gene back for the kill, and we all keep a warm corner in our hearts for him; in fact we like you, Gene, and give you a standing invitation to visit with us at will.

This leaves us at the present time with J. Scott Milne as our sole international representative, but, as I have heard it said he has as much pep and ingenuity as a round dozen ordinary men, we still feel able to carry on and give them (the opposition) a little more than an even battle.

The opening up of the Utah Copper on the first of the month surely had a good effect on the general uptrend of business in this state. While I cannot quote a mess of figures, almost every industry within the state felt the effect of this event.

We will very soon now be in the midst of Labor Day celebrations, and we expect to have a very imposing parade on that day. I believe the city of Ogden, which is the second largest city in the state of Utah and a distance of 37 miles north of us, is going to join with us in this parade. We wish to state in closing that we appreciate our position in organized labor is made possible by our membership in the I. B. E. W., and we pledge ourselves and our local organization to full concurrence with the International Office, its policies and aims.

FRED DERBYSHIRE.

L. U. NO. B-66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, fellows, for the next 30 days Houston and Beaumont, Texas, will be invaded by big shots from all parts of the United States and Canada. The A. F. of L. national convention starts October 3, and the Building Trades, Label Trades and Metal Trades

and several system councils and conferences started off on the twenty-second of September; and the smoke won't clear up until October 22. It has really put Houston on the map for organized labor. President Tracy, Secretary Bugniazet and the rest of our official family from Washington and several delegates from other sections of the United States will be here. The Electrical Workers, 1,000 strong, from Local No. B-66 and Local No. 716, and the radio local here are going to throw a big stag party for them free to the Brothers.

I see a very commendable article by Brother Geis, of Local Union No. 90. The Brother seems to have been very thorough, as well as sincere, on the subject of the old age pensions, being especially broad in suggesting to give preference to the old fellows in employment. The only thing, men between 30 and 50 usually have a heavy expense, larger families, children going to school, and so on.

But on the question of Class B locals, Article XVI seems to take care of that quite thoroughly.

As a matter of fact, everything figured right down to small decimals, I believe they are a help.

C. R. POPE.

L. U. NO. B-77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Looking over the past few years, labor has seen the passage of considerable liberal legislation by Congress and various state legislatures for the protection of the workers and masses of citizens, young and old and employed and unemployed, and it has been as music to the ears of labor and its leaders as each additional bill and measure has passed, but, there has also been an accompanying note that has been played by the opposition to such liberal legislation. This tune has been played for the thousands of sensation-seeking people that do not understand the unnoticed endeavors of hundreds of hard-working, inarticulate laboring people and their leaders that have caused the passage of much of this legislation that attempts to aid all of the people and give them protection from exploitation and empty old age.

To these sensation-loving people the opposition has played a tune of strikes, labor boycotts, coercion by labor leaders, labor rackets, chiseling, unreasonable agreements, breaches of contract, subversive tactics, communism, and mismanagement, and the crying need of their control by bills, acts, laws or legislation.

This continued harping has produced its results in a small way, as can be seen by the increasing number of anti-picketing laws and labor injunctions in small towns and cities away from the larger and more organized cities, but these acts are minor matters leading up to the real labor-smashing finale which is being pushed by certain groups here in Washington, Oregon and California, in the form of strike control bills. Fortunately, the proposal in California was a little too raw and lost out because of the lack of signatures to the petition.

The Washington bill is known as Initiative Measure No. 130 and the State Federation of Labor has set up a committee to fight this bill and bring its real import to the electorate before election.

The backers of this bill were well coached in the tricks of attention distraction as they were able to obtain sufficient signatures to place it on the ballot with simple talk of the bill's intentions, forgetting the wording, or

treating it as immaterial, to the proposition's legality in a court of law. The ballot title and preamble of this bill are masterpieces of misrepresentation and as they are always in the easiest read type, few people bother to read further on a petition and so think they are signing something other than what they are.

I believe that this bill is worth describing in part so that the membership may have the opportunity to better understand that the intentions of this bill and the wording are entirely foreign to each other, and so they may be prepared to look closely at any future bills that may be proposed for the purpose of controlling or governing labor or labor unions.

The ballot title of "130" is worded so that anyone not familiar with the entire bill will read it and think it may be all right and so vote for it in the last minute rush of voting. Here it is:

"A measure relating to employment; providing for the service of written demands upon the employer; providing for the majority vote of the employees concerned cast in a prescribed manner shall be necessary before a strike may be called; making provisions concerning lockouts; and providing penalties."

If that doesn't sound democratic, I miss my guess; as a matter of record, it reads almost like a condensed part of any I. B. E. W. agreement.

The preamble of the measure reads a little stronger, but not so many voters read it as read the ballot title, and it really must describe the bill a little more, so the legislators will be able to find it in the directory. It is as follows:

"An Act to prevent interruption of employment, obstruction of production, trade and commerce and the occurrence of strikes unless approved by a majority vote of the employees involved cast in accordance with certain procedure under conditions to be established and supervised by the county auditor and preceded by written demands upon the employer involved and an opportunity to adjust such demands; providing civil rights and prescribing penalties."

Sounds all right, too. Nobody should object to this, as it says, "providing civil rights" and everybody knows about that and what it means. We'll take this up later, so let's look at what the Act says about the conduct of, say, two men and what they face by the actual wording of the bill.

Let's say that Bill Jones and Jack Allen think that there might be an opportunity to get a little better wages and conditions, and they talk about it in front of one of the

boss' pets, but they don't happen to belong to any union or organization so they figure out how they will make their approach.

According to Section 2, and the third paragraph, it says:

"The term 'union' shall mean any association or group of persons in this state who shall directly or indirectly combine for the purpose of obtaining better hours, wages or working conditions of the members thereof."

This would mean that Jones and Allen have become a union because they are associating with the idea of getting more money. They go to the boss and he refuses to consider them, so they decide to quit, but according to the definition of "strike" in Section 2, which is as concerns them:

"The term 'strike' shall mean * * * concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding, of any number of persons who are, or have been, so employed, to continue to work or accept employment or to perform the duties for which they are employed."

Section 3 will take care of their quitting nicely with:

"It shall be unlawful to cause a strike or go on strike:

"(a) Unless for a period of 30 days from the date of submission of written demands to the employer the union shall have attempted in good faith through negotiations, mediation or conciliation, to reach an agreement or settlement with said employer with respect thereto; provided, that the employer within such period shall not have finally refused to enter into negotiations with said union; and provided further that nothing in this Act shall prohibit any employee from leaving the employ of his employer under circumstances that do not constitute a strike; and

"(b) Unless * * * the county auditor has conducted a vote of all the employees affected."

Which means, or can mean, everyone in the plant, and furthermore, nowhere in this bill does it restrict supervisors, managers, or any other officer of the company who may not be the direct employer yet might be affected by the quitting of Jones and Allen if they have a special trade.

Well, this is a lot of extra bother because these two fellows don't want to be bothered by county auditors, certified lists of employees and Superior Court cases, so they decide to quit one at a time. Well, they already have approached the boss and they are two good mechanics, so the boss turns to:

"Section 8. Prior to the service of written demands on the employer and during the period of the time provided in Section 3 hereof, it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, association or organization, for the purpose of enforcing any demand for the enforcement of which a strike might be lawfully called hereinafter, to obstruct or prevent or attempt to prevent or obstruct the lawful buying, selling, transportation, receiving, delivering, manufacturing, harvesting, processing, handling, or marketing of any agriculture product or merchandise of any kind."

Or he can turn to the last provision of Section 3, and if he still don't catch them, with Section 10:

"Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this Act declaring certain acts to be unlawful shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars nor more than one thousand (1,000) dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than one year, or both."



Electrical crew on the 100 per cent union Whitehall Apartments job at Toronto, Canada. Left to right, standing: W. Crowe, C. Taylor, Vice President C. Bailey, Job Foreman T. Gracey, E. Forsey. Seated: M. Beatty, A. Imery, E. Curtis, H. Price, R. Philp.

Or he can let them go but these fellows didn't get very high wages and haven't a lot of money in the bank so they turn to the state unemployment funds for assistance until they can find another job which they have not been able to find as quick as they thought they could (maybe because the old employer is still mad at them and tells the inquiring questionnaire from the other employers that they weren't nice boys) and this is what they find:

"Unemployment Compensation Act
"State of Washington

"Section 5. Disqualification for benefits.—An individual shall be disqualified for benefits;

"(a) For the calendar week in which he has left work voluntarily without good cause, if so found by the director and for two weeks which immediately follow such week (in addition to the waiting period).

"(b) For the calendar week in which he has been discharged for misconduct connected with his work, if so found by the director, and for not less than two nor more than five weeks which immediately follow such week (in addition to the waiting period), as determined by the director in each case according to the seriousness of the misconduct.

"(c) Where an individual has left work voluntarily or has been discharged for misconduct not because of any labor activity or because of membership in a bona fide labor organization connected with his work he shall be disqualified for the periods herein provided, until he again earns such wages that benefits will not otherwise be payable.

"(d) If the director finds that he has failed without good cause, either to apply for available, suitable work when so directed by the employment office or the director or to accept suitable work offered him, or to return to his customary self-employment (if any) when so directed by the director. Such disqualification shall continue for the calendar week in which such failure occurred and for not less than the one nor more than the five weeks which immediately follow such week (in addition to the waiting period) as determined by the director according to the circumstances in each case."

And here I leave them to you, gentle reader, to shoot them or what have you, because they thought that they had civil rights and forgot to protect their unemployment bill, which they have helped pay for, and the director happened to be a friend of the last employer and the framers of the bill wrote the first section of "130" with due regard to the "police power theory of law practice," which is that "any law that promotes the health, morals, safety and welfare of the state come under the proper exercise of the police powers of the state and is therefore constitutional." (Magruder, "American Government," 1938, 347-8.)

I hope that this story has helped the reader to see that sometimes things are not what they seem to be, and that they may spoil a law already written that does not provide for future changes, and as more labor legislation is passed this condition will become more of a job to watch.

IRVING PATTEE.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

On Thursday, September 1, Rochester witnessed its first Labor Day parade in so many years that your scribe does not remember the last one. It was a decided success, in fact, it passed all expectations and almost got out of hand. There were upwards of 20,000 marchers, with every A. F. of L. union represented and with floats and vehicles also participating. The parade ended up at old Convention Hall, where several speakers, including Brother H. D.

SUNSET ROAD

By JAMES H. BRENNAN, L. U. No. 134

Living alone in the house of my dreams
With the memories of long past years,
Memories of joy and sorrow,
Memories of happiness and tears.
Whispering, lingering, memories,
Memories that will ever last,
Living again in dreamland
With the phantoms of the past.

Phantoms, only phantoms,
Ghosts of long gone day,
Some wrecks of hopes and ambition,
Idols of broken clay.
And only those that the fleeting years
Have left in life's twilight glow
Can cherish the thoughts those memories bring,
Our lives of the long ago.

And so I live in the house of my dreams,
Still carrying my earthly load
As I slowly drift on that long last trip
To the end of life's sunset road.

Dreaming, yes, and wondering,
What Eternity has in store,
Will it be a manse in my Father's house?
Will I reach the Eternal shore?
Will, when I have passed into the great beyond
And I am laid beneath the sod,
Will I awaken again in the presence
And Glory of the Eternal Living God?

Will I hear the chant of the Angels' songs
As their voices in adoration swell,
Or will it be the cries and moans of the unfortunate souls
In the lower-most depths of Hell?
And so I live in the house of my dreams,
Still carrying my earthly load
As I slowly drift on the long last trip
To the end of Life's sunset road.

Copyright applied for.

O'Connell, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and Congressman George B. Kelly addressed the marchers and their friends. Rochester's only union radio station, WSAY, carried the entire parade and the proceedings at Convention Hall on the air. Rochester certainly knew that night that organized labor is surely "going places."

On September 4 we attended a picnic at Olean, N. Y., given by the Olean Trades and Labor Council. They had a fine spot for it and we had a fine time there and a nice trip down and back. There is some mighty fine scenery down around that neck of the woods. (Note: "Fibber" McKie got lost on the way back.)

We notice in the September JOURNAL that Brother H. C. Mohr, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected secretary of the Ohio State Conference. Don't suppose that Brother Mohr remembers me at all, but I met him back in 1929-30 when I was working in Cleveland and he was doing a mighty good job of being business manager for the fixture men of Local Union No. 38.

While I have Cleveland in mind, and I often think of friends I made while there, if Brother Emil Meixner sees this, or if someone tells him, I would appreciate a letter from him. My last letter to him was returned.

After reading the article, "26 Little Colored Gentlemen," page 468, September JOURNAL, and knowing how, year after year, the National Electrical Code adds something more to break down our wiring standards, we believe that the time is at hand to start revising the code and to build it up where an electrical worker can look on a finished job with pride instead of having to hang his head in shame at the way he is required to do a job.

Last Thursday we listened to a radio program called "Americans at Work," at 10:30 p. m., over Station WABC. They dramatized the history of bricklaying. After the dramatization they interviewed a bricklayer and his apprentice. It was all very interesting and we are looking forward to hearing a "Drama of Electricity" and hearing a couple of Brothers from Local Union No. 3 on the air in the near future.

By the time you read this our annual clambake will be a thing of the past, but we can guarantee that all who attend won't forget it for a while. Will try to give you some of the highlights next month.

We regret to announce the passing on of Brother J. E. McCadden last Saturday, September 24. Brother McCadden was initiated into the Brotherhood on November 3, 1900, by Local Union No. 41, of Buffalo, N. Y., but for the past 15 or 16 years

Brother McCadden's card was in Local Union No. 86.

For a number of years he served as an international organizer and in any locality where he was called in that local union could be assured of a square deal from "Mac."

A catastrophe such as happened to the New England area must be a terrible thing to those who are caught in it. We have heard of eye-witness accounts of hurricanes in Florida and conditions in Pittsburgh after their recent flood and we can sympathize with the people in those sections whose possessions were destroyed, either by wind or flood. If, at the time this article reaches officers in the stricken area they are in need of man power, Local Union No. B-86 will be glad to be of assistance.

CARLTON E. MEADE.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

The "annual" outing of Local Union No. 99, I. B. E. W., actually was held this year. The event will be of but little interest to other locals but to the membership here it marked a definite return to better times. Recent years have been too vexing to give thought to entertainment. As might be expected the revival of our get-together was a great success from any standpoint and credit is due the members of the committee who exerted themselves to make it so. The following members are especially to be commended: Brother H. R. McCoid, chairman; Brother F. Miller, secretary and treasurer; Brother A. Andrews in charge of sports, and Brother T. White who arranged the various games.

Many of the contractors and supply houses had made generous donations of gifts and more than 50 per cent of those attending received a prize either through participation in the games or sports or as door prizes.

Brother Charlie Smith, the oldest member of Local Union No. 99, was a splendid master of ceremonies, and saw to it that not overmuch time was given to speechmaking, and permitted only those with a message to have the floor. Brother McCoid as chairman welcomed the members and guests, and Ralph W. Eaton, public service engineer of the city of Providence, and Mr. Fred Boyce, electrical inspector, spoke briefly.

The outing was held at Duby's Grove, a popular resort near Providence. A good old-fashioned clam-bake with all the fixin's was served in abundance and not a few of the members took home watermelons and candy to their women folk. I should have said that the affair was strictly "stag" since that fact may have contributed to the enjoyable occasion.

Local Union No. 99 took a prominent part in the Labor Day parade this year, which was the largest and most impressive that has ever been held in Providence. It was more than a local affair, since members of the A. F. of L. from all over the state and delegations from other states gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to demonstrate their unity and loyalty in the cause of labor and to honor their leader, President William Green, who had graciously accepted an invitation of long standing to head this year's demonstration.

The members of Local Union No. 99 wore sashes on which were plainly printed the caption "International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers" and carried small flags which added to the colorful parade. Labor leaders estimated that 18,000 men were in the line of march which was reviewed by Governor Quinn, Congressman Forand, Mayor Dunne and President Green.

September 21 was a sad day for Providence and all Rhode Island. Hurricane and tidal wave struck viciously and without warning. Almost 300 known dead, a hundred more

missing; property damage and other losses estimated at a hundred million dollars; hundreds of homes carried bodily out to sea with their occupants; other dwellings and business establishments torn asunder and scattered like matchwood by the force of the gale; trains wrecked and automobiles smashed by the hundreds. Fully one-third of Rhode Island's valuable standing timber uprooted and in many cases hurled like battering rams against buildings or passing automobiles whose occupants searched madly for safety.

Downtown Providence was flooded, the water rising to a height of 15 feet in many places. So swiftly did the wave strike that dozens of pedestrians were swept off their feet and in a number of cases to their death. Many automobile drivers who were crossing Market Square or Exchange Place had to abandon their machines and swim; how many employees were drowned in the basements of stores will not be known till the flood waters have been pumped out.

The National Guard, which last year was called upon to face a mythical enemy at Narragansett Park, has once more been called to duty. This time their task is to maintain order throughout the darkened communities and to prevent further losses to merchants whose unhappy condition has been augmented by bands of marauders who loot and steal everywhere. Even before the flood waters had receded these despicable thieves waded and swam to the show cases and display windows of merchants whose plate glass had gone with the wind even before the tidal wave had struck.

So many lines were down or manholes flooded that all power and light were cut off; telephone service was almost negligible and the three local broadcasting stations were silenced through lack of power or through the collapse of their towers.

Seven schoolchildren were drowned in a school bus as the huge wave engulfed the vehicle at Jamestown. A woman and child seated in a parked automobile at Narragansett Pier vanished as the machine was lifted bodily and swallowed in the hungry maw of the Atlantic. Relentlessly the unleashed fury pursued those who sought to flee; infants were torn from mothers' arms, entire families were swept away to be found miles apart when the mad sea had repented. In a few instances a cottage occupant managed to hold on to a portion of his erstwhile home and reached safety hours later when flung onto the shore across the bay from where the cottage had stood; one girl crossed over on a mattress.

The stories that are being told by survivors are heartrending, each one seems more horrifying than the previous one and as yet some of the hardest hit communities have not been able to voice their experiences. Tales of courage and heroism are prevalent and everywhere the homeless and those who can ill afford their losses are displaying a stoical calm.

Relief agencies are pooling their resources, and the federal government has promised unlimited funds to house, clothe and hospitalize the unfortunate sufferers. Serum was rushed from Boston and the danger of disease has been averted. The task of rehabilitation has commenced, but when the last piece of debris has been cleared and the last corpse laid away Rhode Island and its waters will be a strange place to its inhabitants. In Narragansett Bay the shallows have become channels and the channels shallows. The coast line has been remade; lighthouses and their families have been dashed on the shoals which they were meant to warn against; forests have become graveyards for the trees of yesterday; fishing fleets are today's kindling wood and the livelihood of the fishermen snatched from them; poor and without means to replace

their boats and tackle, their future is a dark one.

The only bright spot in a foreboding picture is the spirit in which a stricken people have faced their tribulation. On every hand the predominant thought is how best to co-operate with government agencies to the end that normalcy may be restored as nearly as possible in the shortest time.

The members of Local No. 99 face a busy period. The public service engineer has ruled that power must not be turned on in the flooded areas until all wiring and equipment have been inspected and repairs made. While this, of course, means a source of income for the members, there is not a single man who would not gladly forego the opportunity were it possible to turn back the clock and wipe out the results of Little Rhody's tragic visitation.

JOHN T. H. MCBURNIE.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Today we are forced to a realization that the future is full of uncertainty. This is partly due to the election of men who lack practical experience, which is so necessary for the common good of the labor movement.

With these important thoughts in mind, and after careful consideration, the delegates, representing the many and various trades that make up the Massachusetts state branch A. F. of L., lost little time in deciding on three of their vice presidents. These men are all business managers of I. B. E. W. local unions of Massachusetts; namely, Brother Charles E. McCaffrey, of L. U. No. 7, Springfield, re-elected; Brother Herbert S. ("Hap") Ferris, of L. U. No. 233, Brockton; Brother William J. Doyle, of L. U. No. 103, Boston.

These three men have all the attributes that would make them ideal labor officials. They have been actively engaged in labor and political life, where they have secured a wide experience and close knowledge of public affairs. Their names are a guarantee of the success of any undertaking with which they may be identified and they are always willing to lend their support to any progressive movement.

The newly elected vice presidents have made hosts of friends, not only among the working people of the state, but also among business people and all classes of professional men. Their genial manner toward all is a pleasure to recall after meeting them and it is very safe to make the prophecy that the duties of their office will be in capable hands. Having won for themselves the unique reputation for being upright and conscientious, the result is that a great number of labor leaders seek their advice in matters of importance to themselves and others.

They are men of ability who have been making a very vigorous labor campaign, presenting the issues of the day in a logical and understanding manner. They have always made themselves clear in regard to their stand in reference to matters which are now in the minds of the labor leaders of the state. They have established a name as honest, efficient and conscientious men who command the respect of all persons with whom they come in contact.

It is the writer's opinion that Bill, Charlie and Hap will go a long way yet in the labor movement and we wish you well, boys, as you take up the duties of your new responsibilities.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

One's literary activity, in connection with this department of the JOURNAL, does not become very extensive before questions arise that plague and sometimes call a halt

to further progress. Most of the time the work stops and all hands are idle until a suitable answer is forthcoming to these damaging questions.

You will recognize the first question the minute you see it, namely, what shall I write about? Just what subject shall I choose to write about in these letters? This question is a knockout when it first presents itself. The minute it claims your attention the mind becomes blank, the fingers paralyzed, ambition slumps and before you know it you are on your way to the movies. But when we stay with it for a little while and contemplate it from all sides it is really not as bad as it seems. Our thoughts turn to our local. Its past achievements, present activities and plans for the future. The sentiments of the members of the organization. And then all the worthwhile happenings among all the other locals that we are associated with. How much there is of interest to write about. And look at all the leads there are among the fine letters and articles there are in the JOURNAL. And the raft of labor news and other items of interest there are in our daily, weekly and monthly periodicals that flood our news stands. Really, before one gets very far into the answer of this question he is literally deluged with material for these little classics he contributes to the JOURNAL. Perhaps we are recovered enough now to examine question No. 2.

We think that trying to answer to this question uses up more paper and pencils than all the other questions combined. When we attempt an answer it seems so easy and we are so encouraged that it makes us smile. Could anything be more simple? But before we have proceeded very far the pencils are dulled, the paper all in the basket and we are on our way to the movies again. The question is oh, so simple, but oh, so hard. Just what shall I say about the subject I have chosen and how shall I say it? Many literary careers have gone on the rocks at this point. But there is an answer, and a very good one, and so far seems to fill the bill. It goes like this: A very careful perusal of how others do this very difficult thing and loads and loads of practice on it. Study the fine letters that make up the correspondence department of the JOURNAL, and really, before you know it, the letters will slip out from under your pen with an ease that will surprise you. Try it and be convinced.

If this was the end of our difficulties, we would be of all press secretaries the most happy. But this is not all. There is another question that confronts the budding writer and it is the most deadly of the species. We are floundering in it at the present time and are so discouraged with it that we never expect to find a good and complete answer to it. Here it is: Of all the supply we have, what material is best suited to these letters? It is trying to find the answer to this one that deepens the furrows on the brow and streaks the black with that gray we all dread so much. Our worthy Editor has offered the best help yet. He seems to sense the difficulties we would have in the pursuit of this calling of ours, and with much kindness and generosity gives us all the help he can. He says, "Anything." Anything is suitable as long as it is interesting. Of course, this is a help, and a big help, but it still leaves us a part to do in the matter, and that part is tough. We are further helped, though, by the thought that the fellows like to see the news of the local given a prominent place in these letters. We search the letters in this department for information as to how other locals meet their difficulties

and the new ventures they are making to build up their local and make their jobs more secure. We are purposely encouraged with the progress of the labor movement when we read of how locals all through the Brotherhood are having good labor times. We are depressed when a local finds the way tough going. We want to know how it goes with all the other locals. We intend to let the whole world know what a fine organization Local No. 104 is, and what an intelligent group of officers we have, who are not afraid to work for the local, and what a wonderfully co-operative membership is ours that is very loyal to their organization. It may be a platitude, but it is true, nevertheless, that Local No. 104 is going places and doing things, and we want the world to know it. As we see it, this is only a partial answer to the last question above and we shall be very much interested to see just how partial it is.

But this letter must end sometime, so why not right here? We have a good story on the trolley bus that will appear soon, and one on 104's part in the recovery from the hurricanes that swept New England a few weeks past.

We appreciate very much the patience of Edith and Doris.

HARRY.

L. U. NO. B-130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

It would be very interesting, to say the least, to know when and by what means the depression will be ended. Despite President Roosevelt's efforts, there are still 10,000,000 men unemployed.

And as has been demonstrated, as soon as government spending is reduced, millions must seek government relief. The conclusion is that the government must continue to increase its PWA and WPA funds.

To show how true this is, most of the work that our members will have in the near future will be on government or government financed projects.

One of the outstanding examples is the new Charity Hospital. The accompanying is a photograph of our members working on the job. This is a 100 per cent union job throughout.

A general idea of quantities of materials used on this job is as follows: 869,200

square feet of space; 593,000 feet of circuit conduit; 51,190 feet of feeder conduit; 30,000 outlet boxes; 56 telephone cabinets; 178 junction boxes; 155 lighting cabinets; 35 power cabinets; 155 lighting panels; 35 power panels; 520 X-ray view boxes; 1,600,000 feet branch circuit wire; 175,000 feet of feeder wire; 1,800 ward night lights; 26 passenger elevators; 567 clocks; two transformer vaults on fourteenth floor; two transformer vaults on twentieth floor; one transformer vault on first floor.

Among those in the picture are: Top row, left, Brother Fred Lyndsay, general foreman; top row, right, Brother Harry Nunez, foreman; second row, from top, right, Brother William "Slim" Ferguson, foreman; second row from bottom, second from left, Brother Otto Kempf, foreman; Hart Enterprise Electrical Co, contractors. LUCIEN J. JOSEPH.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA. Editor:

The person who can solve the economic problems of distribution and employment, availing an annual living wage and fair conditions of employment, is entitled to a worthy and enduring place in the hall of fame, reward of the Good Shepherd and the plenary indulgence in the land on high.

In the trend of progress and stability the spirit of fair-dealing and responsible accord should be the guiding motive, and both capital and labor, in their industrial relations, should co-operate harmoniously in honest accord, apply the simple rules of wisdom, and realize that the potent factor—that which is good for one, that which does not harm any—is good for both and all concerned.

Locally, the electrical affairs and business in general have not shown much sign of improvement for some time past and work is very remote here.

The Federal Housing survey project for this locality has been approved. William F. Barry, a World War veteran, has been assigned as chief administrator for our Luzerne County, which indicates a dash of progress and work for about 250 men and women. The date of establishment is not definite but in the immediate approach and assurity. However, the only delay is the arrangement of appropriation. Mr. Barry is a business man of understanding and wonderful ability to achieve. There is no doubt of a glowing accomplishment and success of the matter.



The electrical crew, members of L. U. No. B-130, on the new Charity Hospital at New Orleans.

The opening of the New Comerford Theatre, August 18, last, was a wonderful success. A more descriptive detail in the next issue. This also applies to the local recent clambake.

In the lately deceased William B. Leslie, July 28, 1938; Harold N. Rust, July 30, 1938, and H. H. Roth, August 8, 1938, this valley has lost three of our most highly esteemed citizens of wide-spread and outstanding prominence, they having passed on to their heavenly abode and peace be to their ashes.

Thanks to Brother L. A. Lucker, scribe of Local No. 649, Alton, Ill. I read with interest the account of the great achievement of the newly-finished dam and locks No. 26 on the Mississippi River at Alton, Ill., and appreciated the descriptive detail of the use of the Hazard Permite Lead Cable manufactured by local wire work under union labor conditions and agreement, a worthy establishment of long standing.

Yours for a re-united labor and progress of the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

We offer our condolences to those Brothers who were unable to attend the Light Conditioning Show given by the G. E. Supply Corporation on September 26 at the Hotel Gibson roof garden. To those Brothers who were able but would not attend because of their superior knowledge, we have nothing to offer. To say they missed a show that was both entertaining and educational would not be doing it justice.

It is a dingbusted shame that more of the Brothers could not co-operate with the educational committee when that committee is trying to help them keep abreast of the developments in their trade. They should mark it down in their book as an opportunity passed by. Do not miss the next one. Keep up with the parade. About 60 per cent of the entire membership attended, but that is not enough. We want 100 per cent attendance.

The educational committee started out in high gear by having our members invited to this show, and they are going to be hard put to keep it up. Let us show our appreciation by a better attendance next time. When you meet up with a member of the committee, give him a pat on the back to show you appreciate his efforts in your behalf. It won't cost you anything, and will let him know his work is not going unnoticed. And, by the way, a little of the same stuff would be in order on the job. A good word awakens a member to the realization that Brotherhood does mean something, after all.

To the G. E. Corporation and their personnel we offer our appreciation and thanks for their efforts in putting on this show.

The following speakers were all very interesting in their talks on various phases of lighting, which was proven by the quiet attention given them. Any time a speaker can keep a gathering of wire patchers from shooting B. X. and conduit all over the place he must be interesting.

H. A. Pendergraph spoke on "A Light Conditioning Service"; C. W. McFee on "Lamps—the Industry's Yardstick"; N. B. Baker, 3d, on "New Lamps—New Processes"; F. L. Lewis on "Light Conditioners" and L. E. Smith on "A United Front."

Pictures illustrating the history of light were also presented. Also shown were lamps that could be plunged into cold water while burning without injury to the glass. Lamps that could be used without fixtures. Beautiful fluorescent lamps that may be the future lighting for the home. And the smallest lamp of all with a rating of 1,000 watts, operating on 840 volts, and only as big as a cigarette. It requires a circulation of water around it, to carry off the heat, at the rate of three quarts per minute. What a fine light for the bathroom. You know, turn on the light and have hot water for a shower. Lighting and showers. "Oops!" 'Scuse, please!

FRANK G. SCHMIDT.

L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Perhaps it may be well here to identify ourselves. Local Union No. 214 has been organized for some 21 years and has jurisdiction over the entire C. & N. W. Ry. We have members in the following departments: Locomotive, car, electrical engineering, telephone and telegraph department, and are approximately 98 per cent organized.

Before I go any further, I want here to express my appreciation of the compliment handed me in the May JOURNAL by Brother Charles Foote in his comments on Local Union No. 214.

Perhaps it may be well here to identify our officers, as I am sure even some of our own members "on the line" are not acquainted with them. Here they are, and a finer set cannot be found, in my estimation, in any other local. Pardon my pride. President John (Jack) Helander; vice president, James Byrd, Sr.; recording secretary, Charles H. Foote; treasurer, Ray Rathbun; board members, George Leschinski and John Murar; all seasoned trade unionists.

As this is written, the request of railroad management for a 15 per cent wage reduction in our pay envelopes has reached the balloting stage, and no doubt will be overwhelmingly in favor of a strike. And why not? The writer had the opportunity of attending all the sessions of the wage conference held in the city of Chicago, and from the arguments presented there is absolutely no reason for railroad labor to be sacrificed on the altar of speculative railroad management, which was so ably elaborated in Brother McGlogan's (our vice president) circular letter of September 3. I hope that all the electrical workers on the North Western receiving same have read his letter, as well as all circulars issued by him.

In Chicago, railroad labor has organized strongly behind our chiefs against the proposed wage cut. Many meetings have been held, resulting in a mass meeting to be



L. U. No. B-212 attends a "Light Conditioning Show" at the Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

held September 28 at which we expect a large turnout. In that respect we wish to convey our thanks to WCFL, "Labor's own radio station," which has given our meetings an airing over this station. Thanks.

I am reminded at this time to inform our members that Brother Amos Kent died on August 20 and am pleased to state that his widow received the check from the I. O. as well as from our local. I. B. E. W. membership pays well, yet we find some "slacker" working on the railroads who will play the "luck" on his fellowmen by taking all the benefits and paying nothing towards securing them.

The boys on the North Western have suffered from unemployment along with the rest of the other railroad boys. We have quite an army of unemployed all over the system. A shorter work day and week without a reduction in compensation is necessary to create real prosperity—not a wage reduction.

In conclusion, we might add that the electrical workers on the North Western are 100 per cent behind our chiefs in resisting any form of wage cut. The sins of management cannot and will not be visited upon the railroad workers.

A. M. CORAZZA.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

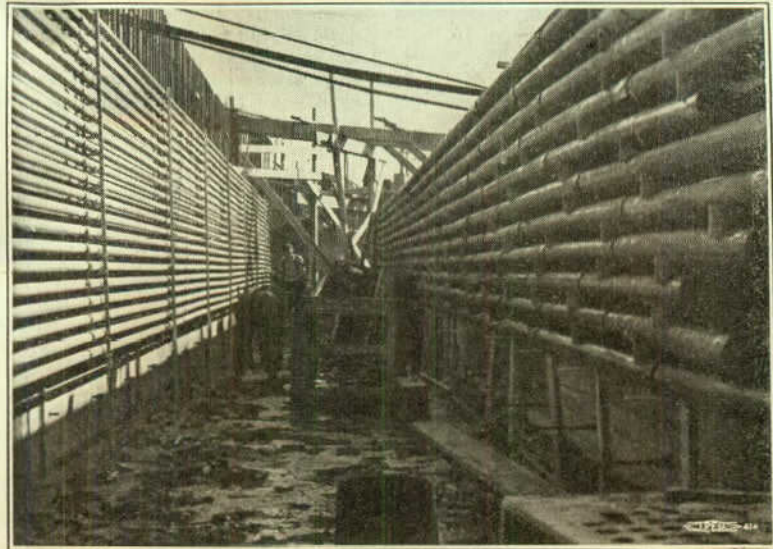
The wire twisters and the narrow backs did something in Toledo this year that will go down in history. Local No. 245, for years known as a linemen's local, but which now has employees of all distributing departments as its members, and the members of Local No. 8, known as an inside local, not only combined their forces by marching together on Labor Day, but afterwards imbibed the cool amber brew. Lunch was served by a very worthy committee, for which I am sure that any appreciation mentioned hereby will have the sanction of both bodies. Old acquaintances were renewed and new ones made this year that should have been made, in some cases, 20 years ago. Maybe some time we can install services on a building and know who has done the wiring without inquiry. Both locals appointed committees for refreshments and float. Preparations were under way weeks before Labor Day for the building of what we here in Toledo believe was the most beautiful float that the city ever witnessed in a labor parade.

The employees of the transformer department were three years at spare time building a Tesla-Thomas high frequency coil capable of developing 1,000,000 volts. A model of the Acme plant was produced in miniature by Charles Chubner and Mart Sweet, with the assistance of other employees of that station. A small residential district was secured through the courtesy of Kelsey Freeman Lumber Co.; a miniature pole line was constructed by Jim and Bob Lee, assisted by Earl Bauder and Jay Swank. The decorations were selected and supervised by Kenneth Flesh, the chairman of the float committee. A beautiful neon sign, bearing the letters I. B. E. W., was built and installed by Brothers Jack Lynes, Charles Swyers, Fred Harrington and Frank Fischer. A slight correction—Frank just showed up. Other members that gave untiring assistance in the building of this masterpiece were Gael Brown, Harry Longshore, Frank Seims, George Roberts, Charley King and Grover Oestrich, with myself offering what little help I could. Bill Conway, or "Corncob Willie," the scribe of Local No. 8, promises to send the picture in for publication with the names of those participating in the creation of this float. I hope that he will not fail me and will have it mailed

Conduit By the Carload

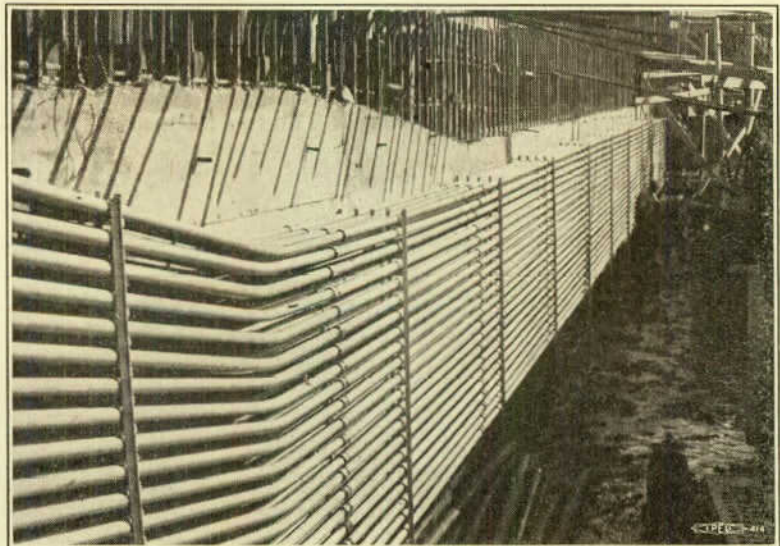
By AL BLIXT, L. U. No. B-58, Detroit

The enclosed photographs are specimens of work installed by members of L. U. No. B-58 of the I. B. E. W. in Detroit, Mich.



Courtesy Al Blixt

The project is the new sewage disposal plant now under construction on the lower west side of Detroit. The plant when completed will be one of the largest of its kind in the country.



Courtesy Al Blixt

Four electrical contractors are on the job, each having his particular section of the project. The work shown in the photos was installed by W. D. Gale Co., electrical engineers and contractors, of Detroit. The rack to the left (top picture) contains 84 one and one-half inch conduits laid in perfect rows. The right side shows 22 four-inch fibre ducts for bringing in the high tension. The lower photo shows the enormous amount of conduit being installed on each deck. These photos constitute only a small part of the job. The deck shot was taken from the tip of a boom used for hoisting steel.

in time to have it published in the October issue of the JOURNAL.

Thursday, September 22, Local No. 245 had one of the biggest attendances recorded in years. It seemed that everyone turned out for that meeting. The hall was filled to standing capacity and if the strength of an organization is indicated by the attendance of the members, then that meeting

proved without a reasonable doubt that Local No. 245 has a militant organization. On their toes and alert and ready to combat any emergency. During the hot months and vacation season, some meetings were short in attendance. But now the old pep is again noticeable. Organizing a local as big as this is a task, but enticing the member away from the home fires and fami-

lies a couple of hours a month is a much bigger job. Those who find the most fault with the way things are run are the worst for attending meetings. Some think that conditions are an act of God and any increase is an added bonus granted them on their merits and long service, but fail to recognize that this ability was not discovered until after their job was organized. So they stay away from their meetings.

Some blame should be placed on the steps of our own methods of conducting these meetings. No one man or group of men can satisfy a majority of men. There are some who think that they could do a better job, but never offer a suggestion; instead they will criticize any action or attempt to better their conditions. Then there is still another group that feels that it is an insult to human intelligence to have someone else get on the floor of a meeting and tell them that they are too dumb to know what candidate to vote for at a coming election and try to sell them a man who is running for some office after the member has already formed his opinion as to whom he wishes to support. This is the right that every citizen has, and when politics walks into a union meeting, attendance walks out. The workers of this generation, or at least some of them, can think for themselves and cannot be too careful in selecting their state and national heads of government. Backing losing candidates has retarded the progress of labor more than anything else. Councils, central bodies and state organizations should interest themselves in politics, but individual locals should devote more time to discussing the wages and hours bill and look forward to the 30-hour week. Policing our jobs should be the primary issue.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

It is with regret that I begin this month's contribution to the WORKER. Brother Charles Nelson was called from our midst on September 17, 1938. He was the one who took a chance on his own life a short time ago, trying to save the life of a young man who had come in contact with a high line. Although he had a bad heart he worked over the fellow for an hour, not thinking of his own condition, and had been under a doctor's care ever since. So here is a tribute to a man who indirectly gave his life to save another. May there be more like him, and may God receive him kindly.

Brother E. F. Plunkett, of our local, was endorsed for the city commission, and was nominated in the primary. We surely need him on the commission to make the others union-minded.

At the present time the building trades here have the Ritz Theatre on the unfair list. The wire-jerkers were out in full force when it came their turn to do the old picket duty. This is a good way to find out who are union men and who are those who carry a card only because they can make a better living that way, but down in their hearts are not "union." But I guess there are a few of that kind in every local, and we will have to put up with them until we find a remedy.

Brothers, at this time I enter a protest to all locals. There seems to be a habit among the larger locals to sit back and let the small locals keep watch over certain places within their (the small local's) jurisdiction. But as soon as any work comes up they want to step in and take the job. This is not fair as we smaller locals need all the work we can get, and the small towns can't keep all of their men busy. We have several small jobs coming up that will take five or six men and, boy, we need it! But right

away some big local wants to put men on it. But when they have work we never get a call from them, and if you should get any work you have to fight for it. If I am stepping on any toes, I'm sorry. But if the shoe fits, put it on. Let's hear from you small locals in regard to this situation.

I agree with the other Brothers, let's have a convention, so we can get up and say what we have to and get it off our chest.

Brother Mal Harris, our International Representative, of Detroit, and Brother Claude Bright, business manager of Local No. 107, Grand Rapids, paid me a visit recently. Too bad they don't get here more often.

Sorry to hear of the bad luck the Brothers in the East are having. Hope that none suffer any tragedies in their families.

I have recently been appointed business manager of our local to take the place of Brother George Bonjernoer, who has held the post for the past 12 years. I have a job cut out for me to fill his shoes, but will try to do my best.

So, boys, if you come here to work, come and see me. All I ask is a little co-operation.

Just as I am finishing this, a decision has been handed down by our circuit court judge to enforce a temporary injunction restraining us from picketing the theatre I mentioned before. So that means plenty of work for us to keep this from being made permanent. If this goes through it will mean further trouble for all unions here—A. F. of L. or C. I. O.—as this is our first case of this nature. So, we need lots of luck.

J. E. ("TED") CREVIER.

L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The two sections (utility section and wiremen's section) of Local Union No. B-292 have, by mutual agreement, separated into two local unions, under separate charters. The wiremen's section—which was originally L. U. No. B-292, retains the charter number B-292. The utility section is now chartered under the number B-160—the same being their old number before the amalgamation.

The two groups covered entirely different fields of the electrical trade and their economic status, or more properly, their relationship to the respective employer groups were of a different nature—the one group being entirely composed of the employees (electrical and otherwise) of one large utilities corporation, viz, the Northern States Power Co.; while the other group was composed of the employees (almost entirely electrical) mostly of various contractors, with a few maintenance men, operators, etc., the employees of two or three radio stations, and a group of civil service employees, working for the city of Minneapolis. So that the problems and interests of the two groups were distinctly different, both in nature and in the field covered. In fact the two had very little ground for unity of action in one local which could not be equally well covered by each having its own separate organization.

At the same time there was a certain amount of dissatisfaction in both groups which made for dissension and lack of unity within the local. This arose largely from the attitude some of the members—in both groups—took towards some of the conditions of amalgamation. However, it all made for a lack of unity and harmony within the organization.

Then, of course, there were other points of difference and consequently reasons for separation. For instance the wiremen's section—which also includes the shopmen and the radio workers—was, and is, a strictly craft union and building trades local. The utility section was organized very much along the lines of the industrial form of organization.

Now we have never had any doubt or raised the question, and have always claimed that there was not only plenty of room, but a crying need, for both forms of organization, and that both can and should have their place, not only in the A. F. of L., but, where practical, within the same international. However, a mixture of the two forms, within the narrow confines of one local union, does not function so well, and in the interests of harmony and the smooth functioning of the organization, a local union should be organized either along one line or the other.

We hope with the separation of the two sections into the two local unions that we will be able to each take care of our own problems, and at the same time give each other a helping hand whenever possible, and wherever possible work together for the good of both organizations. To this end we are hoping to organize a Twin City District Electrical Council that will include all the local unions in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and vicinity which are affiliated with the I. B. E. W.

In face of the separation of the two groups—which was in progress at about the time of the election of officers—we each elected a full set of officers for the ensuing two years.

The new officers of L. U. No. B-292 are: President, Ed Conway; vice president, John Edmond; financial secretary, G. W. Alexander; recording secretary, William Nessler; treasurer, William Waples; business manager, Walter Hackett. Members of executive board: Ed Conway, Claud Skeldon, W. H. Hoban, Charles Dittbenner, William Nessler, John Davies, Paul Bartholoma. Members of examining board—Thor Enebo, John Davies, C. I. Olson, William Nessler, Frank Collier.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. B-302, RICHMOND, CALIF.

Editor:

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-302, on September 8, 1938, at Richmond, Calif.:

Whereas the present reactionary state administration has vetoed many bills pertaining to humane, social and labor legislation; and

Whereas the present governor vetoed the Enabling Act, which was passed by both Houses in the 1937 session of the legislature, and would have brought millions of dollars of federal money to our state for federal low cost housing and slum clearance; and

Whereas the governor's veto of this Act caused further unemployment to our members who are building tradesmen; and

Whereas the very existence of unions in California depends on defeat of the Merriam machine, that can only be achieved by uniting on one liberal candidate for each office; therefore be it

Resolved, That we endorse the New Deal candidate, Olson, for governor; Patterson, for lieutenant governor, and Downey for United States Senator; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, the Contra Costa Labor Journal, and the press.

HENRY J. NACHTSHEIM.

L. U. NO. B-309, E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

On August 18, 1938, the Illinois State Conference of the I. B. E. W. convened at Springfield, Ill., and it was one of the largest and best meetings they have ever had. International President D. W. Tracy was present and delivered a very interesting and educational address on the I. B. E. W. and the progress it has made in the past five years.

It was called to the attention of the conference that a call had gone out for the

organization of a state conference of building trades organizations. There was much discussion concerning similar organizations in other states and whether they were functioning for the best interests of the electrical workers. It was brought out that the state of California had formed one of these conferences and that it had proved detrimental to the interests of the electrical workers. Originally this organization was purely legislative in scope, but once organized they soon got into the economic phase of the game and that was where the trouble began. It was pointed out that the State Federations of Labor were chartered by the A. F. of L. for the sole purpose of taking care of legislative matters pertaining to the workers, and here we had the spectacle of organizations within the A. F. of L. and affiliated with the State Federations of Labor starting an organization within an organization to usurp the functions granted by the A. F. of L. to State Federations. It was the consensus of opinion that we, the Electrical Workers, should stay away from a conference of this nature and not affiliate.

Other business of importance discussed at the conference meeting concerned the proposed legislation relative to the licensing of electrical workers and electrical contractors, also a new set-up for the electrical inspection of our state. The proposals are being submitted to the local unions throughout the state for consideration.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor convention was held in Peoria, Ill., the week of September 12-17 and it had the largest attendance on record; over 960 delegates and visitors, and more than 150 resolutions were acted upon. Delegates from Local Union No. B-309 were B. H. Boskamp, B. S. Reid and James Altic. Brother F. R. Rauch, of Local No. B-309, served as delegate from the East St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union. Boskamp served on the press committee; Reid served on the organization committee; Altic served on the building trades committee; Rauch served on the resolutions committee.

The legislative program proposed by the convention will be beneficial to all the building trades crafts.

Local No. 34, I. B. E. W., certainly made all I. B. E. W. delegates welcome to Peoria and we hope to see them all in Springfield when the Illinois State Federation of Labor convenes there next year.

The Labor Day celebration held here in East St. Louis was well directed and received much favorable comment. There were over 16,000 members of organized labor in the parade, which was preceded by city, county and state officials. Judges in a reviewing stand passed upon and awarded a prize to the best unit. Members of our local union were uniformly attired in light colored trousers with blue caps and carried black canes with a pennant attached designating them as members of Local Union No. B-309, Electrical Workers.

Branch Local Union No. B-309 at Jefferson City, Mo., held their annual picnic in Water Tower Park in Jefferson City on August 27. The entire office force of Local Union No. B-309 in East St. Louis made the trip to Jefferson City at the invitation of the members there. Such hospitality as found in Jefferson City cannot be excelled. The picnic was a complete success.

The members of Local Union No. B-309 held their annual picnic September 11 at Pontoon Beach. These annual picnics are always well attended and much credit for the direction of these affairs goes to George Beers, Al Heise and George White, members of the entertainment committee.

Classes will start soon for apprentices

and other members of Local Union No. B-309 wishing to improve their technical knowledge of electricity. These classes were held last year at one of the local high schools, but now that Local Union No. B-309 owns its own building the classes will be held there. The classes will be at night and will be under the direction of Brothers A. P. Dohl and H. Digman.

Our organization program goes forward, as we are at this time organizing radio workers and members of other branches of the trade in outlying districts.

JAMES ALTIC.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT. Editor:

There is not a great deal to write about this month with the exception that our two floats, which I wrote about last month, both took prizes in the Labor Day parade. Enclosed find pictures of same which I hope you will be able to print. On the telephone float the I. B. E. W. sign was printed with blue paint, which is the reason why it does not show up very good in the photograph. There was a great deal of favorable comment, both from the spectators and the press, regarding these floats.

General conditions around these two cities are, I believe, steadily improving, although from what I hear there is not going to be very much pulpwood cut this winter.

I will endeavor to make the next letter more interesting.

C. H. BOLAND.

L. U. NO. B-453, SPRINGFIELD, MO. Editor:

Local No. B-453 has just had one of the biggest and best Labor Day celebrations since we organized. All day picnic at the park with free barbecue and one of the best speakers we could have possibly secured, Brother O'Reilly, of the A. F. of L. He made a wonderful talk. We also owe a lot to Brother Herschel Barbour for his work as marshal of the day. Our membership was represented nearly 100 per cent in the parade.

We also owe a lot of thanks to our float committee for their wonderful job on the float. We are sending a picture, hoping it will get in the JOURNAL.

Our city is not covered up with work right now, but we are looking for things to pick up. Work on the addition to the gov-

ernment hospital is starting now, which will employ several men. The Ozark Fair is just over, which employed some of our members also. About all for this time.

W. D. BUTLER.

L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF. Editor:

For the first time in many years organized labor in this city made the most of their opportunities with a real Labor Day parade. Parades have been held in San Diego annually on Labor Day, but the military units and bands have been the main attraction. This year our Federated Trades and Labor Council decided it was time for a new deal, and planned a parade of, by and for the labor movement in this vicinity. The venture was a complete success on all counts and the general public of this city was very favorably impressed both by the number of participants and the excellent order maintained by the marchers. The committee, acting for L. U. No. B-465, wants to compliment the local, and express their appreciation for the efforts put forth in making our participation so creditable. A genuine co-operative spirit was in evidence throughout, and we hand the members a bouquet which they all know is a rare occurrence in this local. Four floats were entered by our local, and the final result in each case proved that many hours had been spent by the volunteer float committees. The women's auxiliary added a float of their own, tastefully decorated and with unionism as its theme. The idea for this float and the work of making it ready were contributed by the auxiliary members themselves.

After the parade was ended, Local No. B-465 played host to all participants with a very enjoyable party in our meeting hall. Food, drink, and entertainment were on hand to refresh the loyal members who participated in the celebration.

To turn to more serious matters, all labor organizations in the state of California are faced with a big job at the November elections. An initiative proposal with the express purpose of slowing down the march of organization will appear on the ballot, and organized labor will be wise not to underestimate the strength of those behind this measure. Already there seems to be a statewide campaign to convince the voters of California that it is to their interests to curb the growing power of labor unions. In San Diego we have a new organization known as the Employers' Joint Advisory Council, and



Seems to be a telephone motif on an enormous scale, and pretty operators to go with it. Presented by L. U. No. 339, of Fort William, Ont., Canada.

they are spending considerable money for newspaper space. Their advertisements are cleverly worded with the obvious intention of making it appear that a good deal of labor strife exists in this city. Employers and union men know that this is not the case but the propaganda is aimed at those not so well informed. The employers in this vicinity have every reason to be pleased with the manner in which organization has gone forward. They should do some careful thinking before taking any steps which might provoke unpleasant reactions.

The theme song of all the advertising is "Substitute the Conference Table for the Strike and Boycott," which is very fine as far as it goes, but unfortunately many of those involved have not given the conference table a fair trial and have no intention of doing so. I suppose we can expect a steady barrage of this propaganda until election time, and we must impress upon the members the necessity not only of voting against this proposition themselves, but also of persuading their friends and neighbors to do the same.

Brother Chet Kehn is very proud of young Chet who was the mainspring in bringing the National Junior Baseball title to San Diego.

Brother M. E. Wheeler claims the next time he builds a float single-handed he will do it when on vacation.

Brother Tommy Bryant of the gas side wants a three months' recess from any and all committee meetings.

Brother Jack Dalton complains that the Labor Day line of march wasn't long enough to work up an appropriate thirst.

More anon.

R. E. NOONAN.

L. U. NO. B-477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

On the seventeenth and eighteenth of September, local unions from every section of the state sent delegates to the California State Electrical Workers' conference that was held this year in Santa Barbara. This state conference is held yearly on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the annual State Federation of Labor conference and is held in the same city. At these meetings matters of vital importance to our craft are brought up for debate. Should the delegates present feel that the matters should

be presented to the State Federation meeting, they are then drafted in the proper form for presentation. Our local saw fit to send Brothers Edwards, Tetzner and the writer as their delegates. I might say at this time that the city of San Bernardino plans to put on a covered wagon days celebration about the middle of November. The men around here have quit shaving, and when the three delegates from L. U. No. B-477 appeared with a month's beard on their faces we were openly accused of trying to crash the House of David ball team. The Santa Barbara local put on a fine feed for the delegates, and they are certainly to be congratulated on the way it was done. We of L. U. No. B-477 had a fine trip and feel that much was accomplished at the meeting.

One of the first things our international vice president of the Ninth District, Brother J. Scott Milne, did was to interest the locals of the state in forming district conferences. The main purpose of these conferences is to form a closer tie between the locals of the district. California is divided into three districts and these districts are known as the northern, central and southern. After about a year's trial these conferences proved so successful that it was decided that additional progress could be made if a state conference was formed. Under the able guidance of Vice President Milne this was done and much progress has been realized therefrom. The meeting at Santa Barbara was our second annual meeting of our state conference.

Getting back to the district conferences we find that they hold meetings every three months. At these meetings it is decided in what city they will be held next and in that way they try to even up the traveling distances of the delegates. At these meetings many problems are talked over and the meeting thus tends to act as a clearing house for the problems that we are confronted with as units of a national labor organization. Programs are adopted or rejected, and under this plan a better united front can be presented, inasmuch as all of the locals are kept notified of any progress being made in the district. Our present set-up provides for an interexchange of the minutes of the three district conferences. Local unions are always confronted with some new problem to cope with and it is

very hard to overestimate the importance of having delegates present at these meetings.

Many labor, service and fraternal organizations in their monthly magazines have a section devoted to some program they are trying to put over. This is an excellent idea and it would be a great help if a larger section of the JOURNAL could be devoted to a national program. The writer personally feels that after an agreement has been reached with some contractor or utility, that a line or two in the WORKER would not be out of place, telling just how it was put over, and outlining a few of the points covered by it, and that this information would be of general interest to the entire membership. Comparatively few of our members know that the state of Montana is covered by a working agreement with the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, which is a part of the Bell System. Were this fact generally known and the conditions and wages the Montana boys receive, it might help to promote organization elsewhere in the telephone field. If a thing can be done in one place there isn't any reason why it can't be done in another. It is true that wages and conditions don't change every month, however, under our present set-up it is generally necessary to write to a local to find out just what their scale is. If on reading the WORKER you should happen to come across a few lines informing you that certain wages and conditions were being paid and met in a particular district it would serve to act as an additional incentive towards further progress.

We find ourselves banded together in one of the finest organizations in the labor movement. In order to get the full value from this organization it is mandatory that as local unions we contribute more than per capita tax into the International Office. When progress is made in one locality this automatically helps the entire movement if it is made generally known through our monthly publication. A candle burned under a box will furnish you with light if you could get into the box to enjoy it. However, if you are to stay on the outside it will be of little benefit to you.

We are very fortunate that it takes a little effort and not cash to write to the JOURNAL to tell our organization of the progress made or the problem confronting us. If we will just stop to consider this fact and take into consideration the great amount of good that will be done by spending a few minutes along these lines, we will have a better organization. Our organization is tops in the labor movement. Let's keep it that way.

Little change here. In the Pomona district the scale is \$6 and \$7 a day for wiremen, Riverside pays \$7 and \$8 and San Bernardino remains at \$9. We have a 40-hour week and double time for overtime. Our membership remains around 110. All of the boys are working at least part time and there is prospect of more work coming up about the first of the year. Just as soon as things do open up a little we have hopes of raising the scale in Riverside and Pomona and getting these shops covered with an agreement.

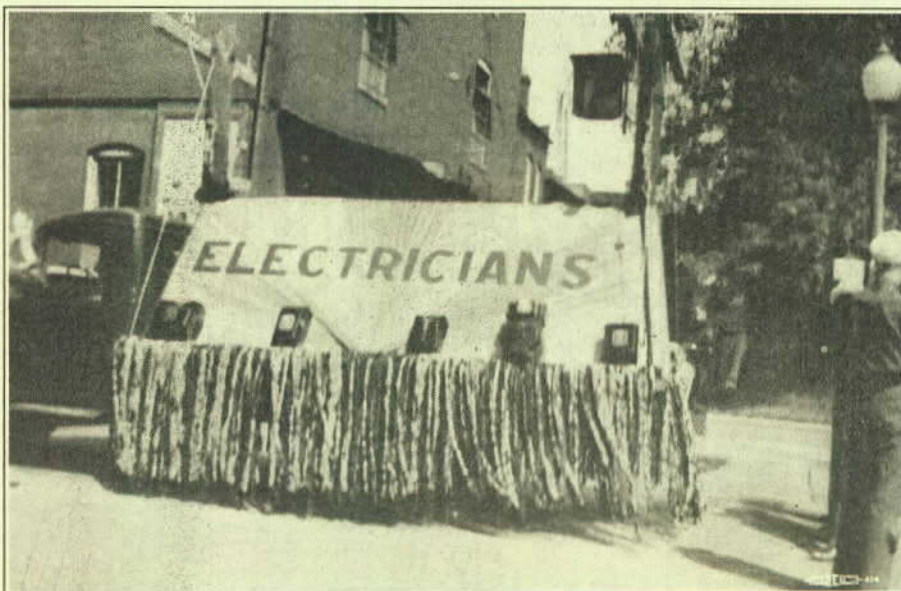
"SILENT" ROBBINS.

L. U. NO. B-569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

A year ago last February, Local No. B-569 unionized and organized a branch local at Yuma, Ariz., which had men in charge of all of the construction work on the All-American Canal and the construction of the Imperial Dam, which will supply the water for the canal.

Now the problem of the building of the



L. U. No. B-453, of Springfield, Mo., presented this float and nearly 100 per cent attendance of marchers.

powerhouses and the lines for the distribution of same is to be considered and we are still on the job, even though the work on the canal and the dam is completed and the men scattered to the four winds.

The contracts for eight substations have been let and also the enlarging of the powerhouse in Brawley. This work is being done by H. O. Bauerle and the Ziebarth Companies and they have signified their intention to run their work 100 per cent I. B. E. W. and L. U. No. B-569 has men on this work and will have more as soon as the jobs warrant.

The line construction contract for the distribution in the cities in the valley was let to Johnson and Kelley, who have also declared their job 100 per cent I. B. E. W., and L. U. No. B-569 has some 25 men on the start of the work with more to follow as soon as the job is well under way.

This work, while not of great magnitude in money expended as compared with some of the other PWA work around the country, is of great importance to the electrical worker inasmuch as this part of the country has never been organized and all electrical work has been done by a company that has as a privately owned company fought to keep the I. B. E. W. from organizing any of its work and they have considerable holdings in southern California, Arizona and Nevada, and if we can show them that there are advantages to organization I believe that we will in a short time be able to bring them to deal with the I. B. E. W.

M. L. Ratcliff, business manager of L. U. No. B-569, with the assistance of the International Vice President, J. Scott Milne, and the co-operation of the Locals Nos. 18, 83, 40 and 711 which have been called upon to supply some of the men for this work, has

the jobs well in hand at this time and we are looking forward to having a large unit of L. U. No. B-569 well established in the valley.

With such men on the job as Brothers Guy Sills, "Shorty" Rucker, Tommy Rennie, Louis Lindsey and some of the old timers it is a foregone conclusion that the job will be well done both as to the organization of the job and the work of stringing wire for the district.

Local No. B-569 hopes to have much more work in this district as there is considerable REA work contemplated for this territory for the next few years and we are on the job for the I. B. E. W. and will try to see that it is all 100 per cent.

A word of warning to traveling Brothers: "We have plenty of mechanics in this territory to man this work, so do not come out intending to go to work."

THE SCRIBBLER.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

After an absence of several years the writer has again been delegated to write a letter to our official JOURNAL. And being confined to my home for some weeks now with a broken leg, I cannot make the time-worn excuse that I do not have the time.

Local Union No. 584 is now meeting in its own building, at 542 South Lewis Avenue. For several years we have owned a plot of ground at this location, but during the long years of the depression we hesitated about going to the expense of building. However, as we were forced to vacate our old quarters we decided to quit moving around and get into our own building. The building is shared by the linemen's L. U. No. 1002 and the powerhouse L. U. No. B-837.

The Grand River Dam is getting preliminary work under way but it will be about a year before there will be a demand for men on this job, except of course such men as will be needed for maintenance work during construction. The dam is within the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 584.

We regret to have to report the passing from the scene of his earthly labors of Brother I. U. Patterson, who crashed while flying his own plane on September 3. Brother Patterson had been a member of our local since 1916, having come here from Jackson, Tenn., on a traveler at that time. For several years he has been in charge of equipment for the Talbot chain of theatres here, and always called on our business agent when there was work to be done. He had owned and flown his own plane for several years, flying for recreation. He was a veteran of the World War.

Work among our members is very slack at this time, and a number are idle, but we are hoping for an improvement in this condition soon. Several members are employed on an addition to the plant of the Public Service Co., but not the number we expected this job to take. So much of this class of work which we formerly did on the job is now done at the factory and reaches the plant only to be set and connected.

Health among our members is good but Brother Glenn Walton and the writer are laid up with broken legs, and are convalescing slowly. Brother Walton was injured during the Oil Exposition, by a ladder falling with him. The writer was a victim of the same kind of accident at the above mentioned Public Service job.

I read in the August JOURNAL that Brother Dukeshire, our Toledo correspondent of long

SUCCOR AMIDST HAVOC



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y

standing, was in the hospital, also the victim of a broken leg, and here's hoping, Duke, that you are getting along fine and that neither one of your typewriter fingers was injured, as you have almost become a permanent part of the JOURNAL.

Our former member, Brother Maunsell, of Nashville, No. 429, is also becoming quite a regular member of our staff of correspondents. Have known and worked with Brother Maunsell in various places for some years, and wherever he is you'll find him working on committees, with the central labor bodies and various thankless jobs which are so vital to our cause, but which so many members do not want to do.

At our recent election of officers, the following were elected for the ensuing two-year period: President, Brother A. R. McEvoy, a little man for a big job; vice president, W. W. Whitener, who has the weight that McEvoy lacks; financial secretary, H. C. Gill; treasurer, John Lees; recording secretary, C. E. Doren; business manager, Tom R. Henson. Executive board members—Sam Barbush, chairman; J. A. Duff, L. W. Sieber, Lon Beebe and George Shaul.

And now, before I run too much over my limit, I will sign off until next month.

S. A. KING.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

What a Labor Day we did have, and everything that goes with it!

Local No. 611 has seven different crafts—linemen, inside, gas, radio, meter, neon and powerhouse—and they were all well represented, "especially when the beer was served." Floats and more floats, and the parade looked something like "Adolphon-sos" army, and by the way, it looks like some of us might have to trade our tools for a uniform. "All Hell, Hitler!"

Everything and most everybody here seems to be getting that certain thing known as union spirit more and more. Bartenders and culinary workers on the job in a big way and still making some progress. Ciro Chirodi is opening another big bar along with the rest of his union shops October 1.

We also have a very busy neon shop in town now—Q. R. S. Just getting started good, but are really doing things in a big way, regardless of some strong non-union opposition.

To make a long story short, we are all pretty well pleased with the progress made and being made in all crafts. Everyone

"My Country"

By G. L. Monsive, L. U. No. 595

We hear some silver-tongued orators tell us over the radio how the present form of taxation will disrupt our credit system. We also read where some writers of newspapers or magazines denounce all the practical workings of our present administration. The crooked politicians will sell you down the river, is the general topic of discussion by others. Those and many other uncomplimentary remarks are hurled at those who are striving to make these United States a safe place in which to live. On the other hand, these gentlemen who have nothing but criticism to offer are the first to run for cover when anything goes adversely.

But regardless of the taxation, crooked politicians, narrow-minded orators and writers who have no practical suggestions to offer, and after reading, seeing and hearing what the rest of the world has to offer its citizens, "AMERICA," my country, looks mighty good to me.

working at least enough to keep the wolf away from the door.

Am enclosing a snapshot of some of our boys who were on hand for Labor Day. They are, from left to right: Standing, Brothers Medlock, Mauldin, E. Lewis, Helfrich, Elam, Thompson, Bailey, Leateaux, Volk, Venn, Neal, Trummer, Nunnally, Myers, Williams, R. Yearout. Sitting, Brothers Dolde, Ruthenford, Segrest, Hooks, R. Williams, Johnson, Hemphill, Mudd, J. Yearout, Bird, Pearce, Avilo, A. Lewis, Ritter, Lebsack, Bumgarner, Britt, Hernandez, Chauvin, Cox, Harris, Darrell, Chavez, Dewitt, Milligan (driver).

The two little "apprentices" in front, from left to right: Douglas Hooks, Jr., and Ase Segrest, Jr.

The "band" on top of the float is from the Kasting Music Academy. Am sorry the press agent was not present when the picture was taken.

"SHORTY" ADCOX.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

The congressional committee under the chairmanship of Martin Dies, has brought proof to the members of American organ-

ized labor that the C. I. O. is rotten to the core and is filled with communist leaders.

John P. Frey, an A. F. of L. leader, proved by photostatic copies of membership cards and by fingerprints that most of the C. I. O. leaders and their organizers are active communists.

Mr. Frey also proved that the "Third Internationale" has officially endorsed the C. I. O. and John Lewis as its head. That more than 60 top-ranking C. I. O. leaders are active members of the Communist Party. That 380 organizers on the payroll of the C. I. O. are active communists and that 230 volunteer organizers are also active communists.

It was through the active work in the ranks of labor in Germany that the communists were able to get such a foothold that Hitler could step in as dictator. If the American people and organized labor through the A. F. of L. do not work to prevent the communist-headed C. I. O. from spreading we may look forward to the same fate as has happened to Germany.

It has been proved that the Communist Party scrapped its program for 1935 in order to secure a controlling position in the C. I. O.

John Brophy, a C. I. O. director, and a member of the communist delegation to Russia from the Communist Party of the U. S. A. was selected by Lewis as a director of the C. I. O. for the reason that he, Lewis, wanted a director that could maintain the necessary contact with the Communist Party and its membership.

These methods have been used by these "Reds" as front line trenches in which the mass revolutionists of the near future are to receive the experience and training that will equip them for the day when the signal is given to destroy our country by a bloody revolution.

The sooner the American worker awakens to the fact that the C. I. O. and its communist allies can do him no good and that they are only exploiting him for their own gains, the sooner this menace will be abated.

The failure of the "Mermaids" to get their measure on the ballot has not stopped the ones behind them from trying again, and this time they have succeeded in getting their measure on the ballot in the disguise of a farmers' bill. This measure is Initiative No. 1 on the ballot and is a tricky and misleading measure that is full of jokers.

It prohibits picketing in the only way that picketing can be effective by not permitting pickets to inform passers-by of the cause of the strike.

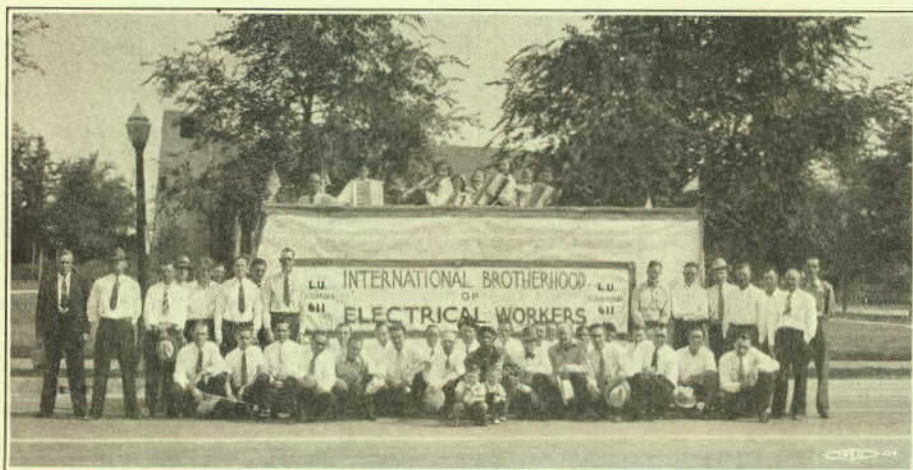
It also makes it unlawful for a union or an officer of a union to recommend to the membership that they go on strike.

This proposed act gives an employer the right to sue for damages, and would even jeopardize the homes of the members of a union. A member of a union may be penalized by being made to pay a fine, or he may be put in prison, sued for damages, be subject to an injunction suit, for the violation of any or all of the provisions of this proposed Act.

The only way that a worker may strike, according to this proposed measure, is that he shall leave the premises and not discuss the strike with any person or persons and must not refer to an employer in unfavorable terms.

It also makes it a conspiracy if two or more persons request another person to refrain from buying from an employer where an industrial dispute exists, and prohibits the threat of any monetary loss, injury to business, or reduction in earnings or profits.

Should any person not interested in a



What a Labor Day! Seven branches of the electrical craft rode with L. U. No. 611's float at Albuquerque—linemen, inside wiremen, gas, radio, meter, neon and powerhouse.

dispute express himself as against an employer's position to one or more persons he would be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine, jail sentence, suit for damages, or all of the penalties of the Act.

Furthermore, if a group of citizens (not connected with any union) were to call on the elected authorities of a city or county, and request that some improvement be made in their district, and if these same elected authorities were to refuse for any reason, they, one and all of this group of citizens, would be guilty of coercion under this Act if any one of the group expressed himself as intending to oppose any one of the officers at the next election.

If a newspaper published a statement condemning the action of an employer it could be prosecuted under the terms of this Act.

Paragraph D, Section 2, defines those whom the measure affects. It includes every organization composed of employees, such as teachers, nurses, policemen, firemen, municipal employees, every member of the clergy who work in behalf of employees, every committee, fraternal order, and even includes newspapers that may publish a policy affecting industrial relations between employees and employer.

It takes the right of free speech and the free expression of opinion away from us.

This measure has been studied by some of the best lawyers in the state and, they all say that it is the most vicious and loosely drawn document they have ever seen and that it will cost the people millions of dollars in litigation to determine just what the provisions of the measure mean and to determine just what part, if any, is constitutional.

Through the efforts of the business agent of Local No. 617, Brother J. P. Crown, our local has been able to get back the work that belongs to us. This work has been claimed by the I. A. T. S. E. at the San Mateo County Fiesta, an annual show. The I. A. T. S. E. made the claim that it was show work, and as such they were the ones to install the electrical work. Brother Crown saw Brother Kelly, international representative, and asked him to get a ruling for us from our international president, Brother Tracy. Brother Kelly wrote to President Tracy and sent copies of his letters to Brother Crown asking Tracy to get in touch with Brother Crown at once, as there was only a short time before this work

was to be done. This was over two months ago, but to date Local No. 617 and Brother Crown have not heard one word from Presidency Tracy.

Brother Crown was forced to get these rulings from other sources, and it was by his own efforts alone that we were able to get this work back in our hands where it belongs.

We are expected to be loyal to the I. B. E. W. and our international officers, but when we, on the Pacific Coast, need help it is almost impossible to get it. Our international vice president's office in San Francisco is overworked and undermanned and we cannot expect them to do what is impossible.

It might be a good idea to have an I. B. E. W. convention now and see if there can't be some changes made in some of the international officers if no more co-operation is given to the Pacific Coast than we now are getting. Think it over Brothers.

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 649, ALTON, ILL.

Editor:

Nothing much to say this month, except that our annual Labor Day parade was a great success and Local No. 649 reported almost a 100 per cent attendance. This year we were able to secure several nice floats for the parade. The Central Electric Co., Kramer Electric Co., and the Union Electric Co., all had floats in the parade.

I am enclosing a picture of part of the Brothers who marched on Labor Day, who are all employed by the Union Electric Co., of Illinois. The gentleman on the left of the group is the general manager of the Union Electric Co., Mr. J. R. Monks.

Well, most of the boys are back from their vacations, some of them visited around the different parts of the country, while others did a bit of fishing, and caught something, or else just fished. Brother Al Waters used up \$11.85 worth of bait, catching 30 pounds of game fish, but then he calls himself a sportsman.

Business Manager Al Wegener, of Local No. B-309, paid us a friendly visit on September 9, and after the meeting some of the boys had a little celebration with Brother Al, who introduced our business manager, L. J. Prullage, to what is called a "Cuba Libre," and ever since Brother Prullage has been trying to get his friends to try one.

Yours from Dam Site No. 26,

L. A. LUCKER.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Another Labor Day has passed.

Personally, I have never given much thought to Labor Day, except it was a holiday and as such accepted as the other holidays are. The thought came to me that it might be well to investigate the origin of this day.

Labor Day.

First Monday in September in U. S., D. C., Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Celebration of this day was inaugurated by the Knights of Labor, who in 1882 held a parade in New York, and again in 1884 when a resolution by George R. Loyd, one of the Knights of Labor, was passed to hold all parades on that day.

Working men of all organizations then began an agitation to have the day made a legal holiday, and on March 15, 1887, the first law to that effect was passed in Colorado. New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts soon followed this example.

In Europe the celebration of May 1 as Labor Day was begun in 1890 by a Labor Congress in Berlin, Germany, with a demonstration in favor of the eight-hour day. It was at that time, and for a few years later, much feared and violently opposed, and there were many clashes between the police and soldiers and the working men.

In the U. S. May Day is celebrated by the Socialist Labor Party, but there is no cessation of work on that day.

In 1866 the first Labor Congress was held in Geneva, Switzerland, with about 60 delegates from England, France, Germany, Holland and Switzerland. The results of this meeting were condemnation of the industrial employment of women, the advocating of technical education and the organization of mutual credit associations.

There never have been laws in the United States to prohibit trade unions, but at first leaders were arrested for conspiring to raise wages.

America's first trade union, the Typographical Society, was organized in New York, 1794. By 1833 Philadelphia had 22 trade unions united in the city-wide Mechanics Union of Trades Association.

In 1869 the Knights of Labor launched its campaign for the eight-hour day.

The American Federation of Labor was founded in 1886 as the successor to the Knights of Labor.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. B-702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Springfield Division

Editor:

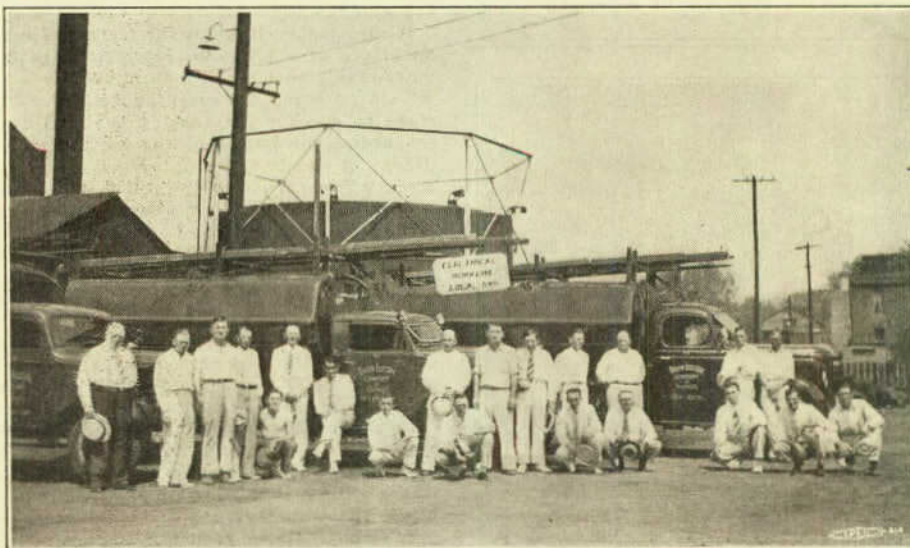
Since last writing to the JOURNAL, Local Union No. B-702 regrets that it has to record the death of another member of this organization.

On August 1, 1938, Frank Collins, gas street department, passed away suddenly, the aftermath of a short illness. Although your correspondent didn't know Frank personally, he was well liked by all his Brothers and his absence will be noted by all.

Harry Thompson, gas service department, who was very ill for quite a time, is back on the job again. It's good to see you back again, Harry.

D. J. Neilson, who took another trip to the hospital for an operation, came home to rest two weeks ago and this morning showed up to go to work. What's that old saying, "You can't keep a good man down."

Well, yesterday was Labor Day, and I believe, as I predicted before, that it was one of the largest parades Springfield has seen for a long time. Altogether there were



Parade marchers and three floats were L. U. No. 649's contribution to Labor Day festivities at Alton, Ill.



Using a pole truck 61 feet long as a float, L. U. No. 667 put on a powerful exhibit in the Labor Day show at Pueblo, Colo.; occupying one and one-half block space in the parade. Parade committee shown above, left to right: George Dean, S. K. Vendeburgh, Tom Bryant, Bill MacIlvain, Carl Shope.

about 6,000 men and women marching to the tune of martial music, bedecked in uniforms and proud to carry the banner of labor. I believe Springfield is conscious of the part labor plays in its life.

In the last article to the JOURNAL, your correspondent and C. L. Sanders asked for information about C. W. Borden. I am happy to state that three days after we received our JOURNALS, "C. L." had a letter from St. Louis, giving him the desired information. Many thanks, Brother.

Last Thursday, James McNerney, one of our underground and substation men, received severe electrical burns while engaged in shorting a capacitor.

Although Jim takes great delight in teasing your correspondent, who is about as small as any in the local (5 feet 10 inches), we all are very anxious for him and hope he is with us again in a short time.

Jim, "Toughy" especially wishes you a speedy recovery, and hopes that by the time you read this, you will be well and working again.

I noticed an article on page 427, from Edith and Doris. Although I am not a new press secretary, I have never printed proper names, so I'll try to remember from now on. Maybe it would be best to type future correspondence because my script is terrible.

Did you Brothers notice in the papers that approximately 400 people were killed over the Labor Day holiday? Why, in the name of the Almighty, can't we cut these accidents down? There is positively no excuse for such accidents. I do not care how heavy the traffic, or what the rush, there is no legitimate excuse recognized by the court or humanity for the killing and maiming of innocent people.

If a man drives while intoxicated, he should have his license taken away from him, and there are few people who do not use a car in their business.

If a man's car is unsafe, it should be condemned as a public menace. Again, I repeat, there is no excuse for so many accidents. Someone is at fault.

Many companies have thousands of safe

miles to their credit. And what is the reason?

They have made their men "safety conscious." Safety for themselves and others.

There are only a few of the many, many thousands in the U. S. A. who are not members of some Brotherhood. Why can't we, as a Brotherhood, cut down on these accidents? We can if we try.

Why kill some father or mother because we can go a mile more in a minute? Why kill some child whose parents are all wrapped up in him or her? Why destroy the most precious thing in life?

Won't you please do your best to stop the needless anguish over someone departed so suddenly?

Do you know that almost every state has a law saying that any citizen can make an arrest if a felony is committed in his presence? What greater felony is there than taking an innocent life? Let's all get together and pull.

HAROLD M. HANON.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, we had our regular picnic and it surely was a success; from all reports everyone had a fine time.

Our attendance through the summer months was small due to the heat and vacations. Now that it is getting cooler we are looking forward to some good meetings this winter.

Business in Fort Wayne seems to be holding its own. There is a demand for electric stoves here; the public is just finding out the convenience of electricity for cooking, and also that it is cheaper than gas. The rate here is very low for just cooking, the first 60 kilowatts three and one-half cents; two cents for the next 120 kilowatts. With water heater it lowers to one cent a kilowatt.

Safety is the slogan at our municipal plant. There have been a number of accidents, two of which were fatal. On each truck there is a safety man who has Red Cross training; each truck has a full safety kit of bandages and dressings. The company installed in our

storeroom a rubber goods tester. All pigs, blankets, insulator hoods and gloves are tested every month. It saves the company money on rubber gloves. All rubber goods are washed and cleaned, then powdered and returned to stock. Every accident, no matter how small, has to be reported to the office.

Building in our city is booming. The Central Catholic School will soon have a new home and it surely is a beauty. Two of our three high schools are remodeling and making them larger to accommodate the pupils. They are starting 60 homes on the south side in one plot, so the contractors are busy. But have any of you Brothers noticed that on all of these jobs there are just a few men? They use just half the laborers they used to hire. Happened to be on one of these jobs and overheard the contractor bawl out one of his men for talking. Production seems to be all they can think about. Now they run a steam shovel onto a vacant lot, dig the basement, build the forms, pour the walls, order the power company to run them in a power line, hook on their saw and in no time two carpenters have a house built.

All our Brothers are still working and the two companies are doing all the new work and rebuilding that they can to keep them employed. There is plenty of reconstruction work if they just keep the good work up.

I will now close this part of my job and get it sent in on the next mail, so for this time, so long.

HARRY SUTTON.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

The Labor Day celebration was a grand success, as we knew it would be. An added feature, and one that proved itself popular, was the beauty contest. With all of the beautiful girls entered, it must have been quite a job for the judges to pick a winner. Other events of the celebration were the field events, games, etc., and a baseball game with two local teams of renown furnishing the entertainment.

A feature of this year's Labor Day that was not in evidence and was noted with regret by the writer was the labor edition of the Portsmouth Star. In the estimation of the writer the labor edition of the Portsmouth Star was of inestimable value to the cause of labor in this section and an example of the energy and farsightedness of our local labor leaders. Let us hope that next year the Portsmouth Central Labor Union can arrange for the labor edition.

With the increased activity at the navy yard, with the resultant increase of the electrical force, there is good opportunity of securing many new members for Local No. 734. We hope to see many new faces in our ranks soon.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. 738, MARSHALL, TEXAS

Editor:

Inspired by the breaking of the long, hot summer, I believe I will try to give a report for L. U. No. 738. By the breaking of the hot weather, I mean we really had a natural cool breeze the other day, which was enjoyed by all.

At the present time we don't have anybody out of work, and I know this is a great relief for our business manager, for he has really tried to keep everybody in the saddle. Our REA job in Naples, Texas, has been made a closed shop job and is getting along just fine.

So far this year there has been plenty of work for every craft. There has been plenty of building work going on and I think the inside boys have had plenty to do.

At the present time the city of Marshall has asked for \$190,000 through the PWA for the purpose of building a new school

and repairing the old ones. If this can be granted it will sure help the union man in this town.

The Central Trades and Labor Council has an agreement with the school board to use only union men, and this is a great advancement for the organized crafts in this city. Here is where skilled labor should really be used, for we all want our children in a well-built house. And this can be done by having a union man on the job.

Getting back to our faithful members of L. U. No. 738, I would like to express that they have really been faithful. All during the summer we have had a fair attendance at our meetings. With the coming of cool weather the house should be full. Attending the meetings is a good assurance that everything is getting along just fine. Well, I had better not brag too much, for you know what the outcome of a big bragger is, but, Brother, be sure to take an active part in your local. Having a card in your pocket doesn't mean you are a good union man, you have got to share your part and do all you can to keep things going.

Well, this is about all I can think of right now, but get in the union and get the union in you.

"RED."

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

It is with a great deal of pride that we announce that by the time this article appears we shall have held our first meeting in the new hall. We are hoping that this meeting will be the most successful ever held and that the combination club room and meeting hall will give our members a feeling of satisfaction and pride. And to the faithful 10 whose strenuous efforts and mountain-goat ability, with brush, broom, mop, cleaning compound and Bon Ami, changed a very dirty hall into one of satisfying cleanliness, we think it not amiss that Sam Marlin, Jack Glantz, Ted Zielinski, James Sullivan, "Frosty" Baughman, "Big Shorty" Woosley, "Busy Bee" Talbert, Art Peterson, Charlie Seger and Joe Hinkle (the last named furnishing the comedy relief, by skating over a very wet floor on the seat of his pants) deserve the unstinted praise and heartfelt gratitude of the entire local. It is sad that so few could find the necessary three hours to help create a new epoch in the local's history.

Thin skins of ice are beginning to form and that has but one meaning: winter. The era of three suits of underwear, pair of pants and two overalls and still the "White Spot" wind plays, "I Was Seeing Nellie Home" on the hairs of each lineman's legs as he wonders why in hell he ever took up such a business. But there is a spirit of optimism and a great hope animating those of us in this local, as it is our firm conviction that this winter will see great things in the progress of this union. So to you fellows who are so conspicuous by your absence at our meetings there is a warm welcome, a comfortable chair and an unlimited spirit of friendliness awaiting you. Why not take advantage of them? Some day they may mean everything to you.

We were again visited by Old Man Accident last month with the result that Lloyd Watson is now residing in the same hospital room as "Whitey" Hoffman, while endeavoring to repair a broken pelvis. We are sincerely sorry, fellows, and hope that it will not be too long until we again have the pleasure of your company.

Work is still scarcer than hopes in a Republican's heart in this territory, but we were fortunate enough to obtain a few days'

work for our fellows while the floodlights were being installed at Benson High School. This job not only served to give the fellows a few days' work, but convinced the contractor that we can produce the goods, and he assures us that all future work shall be ours, which is a very satisfying feeling.

A minor celebration was held at our last meeting in honor of Sam Marlin, who had reached his twentieth year of union membership the day before the meeting was held. And a somewhat similar celebration will be held at our October meeting for Charles Nelson, who will have reached his twentieth year anniversary by that time.

We are enclosing a poem, written by a fellow member, that may be of interest to those who have suffered through the grave-yard shift as an operator.

And the latest motto, so we understand, is "Cheer up, boys, we'll have you in the trenches by Christmas."

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. B-773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Ontario Provincial Council

Editor:

The Ontario Provincial Council held their last convention on September 24, 1938, at Thorold, Ontario, at the site of one of Canada's great achievements, viz: the Welland Canal. Thorold is noted for its paper mills, which I may mention are organized, and Local Union No. 914, I. B. E. W., is in the happy position of working under a signed agreement.

The convention was a success, though not all the 19 Ontario locals were represented. Distance played a big part in this regard. Much business was discussed of vital importance to the electrical industry and union members of the craft in particular, as, for instance, the encroachment of the provincial-owned Hydro on work we consider should be done by contractors, and the sale by the Hydro of electrical appliances, cutting into the business of the legitimate electrical contractor with a store, also the repairing of stoves at cost.

The licensing of electricians, both city and provincial, is a subject that the council has given much consideration and a committee has been collecting data for some months that they may at an early date submit a report to the delegates, whereby the locals may be thoroughly conversant with the situation and press for legislation if necessary.

Hydro inspection came up for much criticism and a comparison was drawn with that made by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, who made inspections prior to the time the Hydro took over this very important function.

One delegate described the securing of contracts nowadays as a battle of wits, the honors going to the contractor who could re-design a specification, omitting as much work and material as possible, and getting the drawings passed by the Hydro.

Our guest speaker was Mr. A. G. Jennings, hydro commissioner of East York, Ontario, who spoke on matters affecting public utility employees. It is very evident that organization will greatly assist Hydro employees, both in wages and conditions, if they will only take advantage of it.

Vice President E. Ingles was much in evidence with advice and correspondence on legislative matters affecting our trade.

The delegates, after the business session, were given the opportunity of being conducted personally by the council's vice president, H. C. Tracy, through a modern paper mill.

Describing the set-up of the council at this time would not be amiss. The council

is composed of members in good standing of local unions in Ontario. Questions are to be submitted to each meeting, discussed and decisions arrived at. However, before such decisions become the actions of the council, they are to be referred to all local unions in Ontario for acceptance or rejection. Such funds as are necessary for the operation of the council are to be raised by appeals to the various local unions; such councils can serve as educational or legislative institutions and can help to have favorable legislation adopted or defeat unfavorable legislation, and can also serve as a medium of exchange of ideas among the various local unions.

Existing conditions in the province of Ontario make it imperative that members of the Brotherhood get together from time to time and discuss matters affecting the trade. The next meeting of the Ontario Provincial Council will be held in Hamilton, Ontario, March, 1939.

W. J. COLSON.

L. U. NO. B-815, DALHOUSIE, N. B.

Editor:

Allow me to introduce a newcomer to our large family; this baby was born just a couple of months ago and has been named Local No. B-815, of Dalhousie, N. B., Canada.

I am sure a great many of you have never before heard of Dalhousie, so perhaps I'd better explain that it is a paper mill town in northern New Brunswick, located where the Restigouche River runs out into Bay de Chaleur. And all the members of our local are employed in the newsprint mill owned and operated by the International Paper Company.

Now, I don't know why they ever named the bay here Bay de Chaleur, or Bay of Heat, right now it's downright cool outside, and in a few months' time we will be wading in five feet of snow and with only the tips of our noses sticking out of our winter garments. The only place where heat may be found will be on top of the kitchen stove. Well, so much for the "Bay of Heat."

All the members of our little local here were union men before we organized under the I. B. E. W., belonging to an international union organized more or less along the pattern of an industrial union with all crafts as well as unskilled labor in the same organization.

I may be wrong, but my personal opinion is that what happened to us is what is going to happen to the C. I. O. industrial unions sooner or later. Because it just does not work out satisfactorily to all concerned in a mixed union of that kind. Those of one craft certainly cannot be expected to be interested in the problems and grievances brought up at a meeting by those of another craft. The unskilled worker thinks he ought to be placed on the same wage level as his Brother tradesman and tries to keep the skilled worker from going ahead, with the idea in his mind that he himself should be brought up to the same level first. And as is almost always the case in an industrial union, the unskilled workers are in majority.

Well, we stood it for five years before the drops in our bucket of patience finally became one too many and it ran over. And now, here we are in our own Brotherhood where we belong. The operating engineers have organized their own local too, and the machinists are also getting ready to organize on their own. And I do not think that the result here of our trial of industrial union is an exceptional one. I firmly believe that unless the present system of operating

the industrial union is improved upon, we will see what happened here repeated over and over again in other places where industrial unions are organized.

And I am sure all our members here now feel that they are "at home" in the Brotherhood where they belong; there isn't any doubt in our minds in that direction.

And now, may I introduce to you the officers of our local: Brother Joseph Fournier, our president; Brother Andrew Costello, the vice president; the recording secretary, Brother Olaf Bogstad, and our financial secretary, Brother Ed. Elsliger, who is also our treasurer.

And before closing I wish to say a word to my Brother "hams" of the Fraternity of the Air. If you ever hear the faint C Q's from the Ve 1 N H, those of you who work CW please give a beginner a break so we may have a friendly QSO. You'd find me on 40 m. around 7035 kc. and on 80 right at the bottom of the band—just skating along the edge. S hpe to cu all vy sn.

OLAF BOGSTAD.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Well, my friends, those Fisher Body jobs that Flint has been famous for having every year for several years were just a spurt this year. We did not have enough for any visitors this time. All of our available men were out on the job but only for a few weeks. Brother Frank ("Pop") Allen, ran the job with the able assistance of our president, Brother William Walker. Now that the job is over we can go back to our fishing.

Speaking of fishing, we have two of the fishingest fishermen that every fished for fish, in the persons of Brothers Jeff Perryman and James Snedden. Brother "Snezy" has one of those transparent gadgets about the size of your thumb. It's hollow with small holes in it and hooks attached to the outside. You put your minnow inside of this doodad and when you cast it in the water the tube fills with water and your minnow will cut up all didoes to get out of the contraption. Now Brother "Snezy" claims he bought the thing to keep from being cruel to animals, or whatever you call minnows; but Brother Perryman claims he bought it for different reasons. Here's how he works it. He does not have to bait his hook but one time, unless the minnow dies of fright. If and when he successfully snags one of the finny tribe, he just lets him dangle over the water to keep him alive; then casts for another one to keep that one company. So figure it out for yourself!

All of our boys who worked on the job in Pittsburgh have nothing but praise and commendation for the Pittsburgh local. They met a lot of old friends and made a lot of new ones. Life should be fortified by many friendships. If we do not make new acquaintances as we pass through life, we will soon find ourselves left alone. Therefore, we should keep our friendships in constant repair.

In the August WORKER the scribe of Local No. B-52, Newark, N. J., mentioned a building trades button to be issued to mechanics quarterly. Our building trades have a system similar to that, only they issue a button every month with a different colored button for each month. We find it a good system as it is very easy to check up on anyone on the job who is not wearing a button.

Well, folks, all that I know is what I hear over the radio, and

that's not so hot lately. Our city, county, and state elections are coming one right on top of the other. There were three bum Republicans running against one good Democrat for governor. The three are as popular with each other as a barber in Russia. They are telling you that if elected they will cut the taxes and create jobs for every man and woman, and all of our financial worries will be over. Now if we didn't have such a good man like we have to re-elect as governor, this would be a good time to get even with some of the rascals by electing them.

Just to prove what big liars they are, one of the opponents of our present great governor is an ex-governor of Michigan. I remember during his administration about 25 body-sanders went on strike in Lansing. He didn't order out his bunch of strike breakers known as National Guards, but he did put the uniform of state troopers on a bunch of General Motors and Pinkerton thugs and say they were the reserve corps of the state police. They broke the strike. He did just the opposite from what this great man whom we are going to re-elect did in the strikes here in Flint and other points in Michigan. This ex-governor had his troopers chase the strikers out of Lansing, but our present and future governor, this great humanitarian and benefactor of labor, his excellency, Governor Frank Murphy, has shown the world and Michigan that diplomacy is the best policy. Sure, he sent the National Guards in, but he sent them to see that the plants were not operated until the strike was settled over a conference table. He proved to the world that human rights are equal to or above property rights. This great man has shown every public official and industrialist throughout this great land of ours how to handle labor disputes.

Now getting back to my politics. We of Genesee County let Michigan and the rest of the country know what labor can do when we stick together. Out of a nine-man city commission labor nominated seven and won five. We won out in the nomination for Congressman for the Sixth Congressional District, and two state representatives of Genesee County. Which all goes to prove the truth in the old axiom, "In unity there is strength." This is an axiom that has been before us for several thousand years, but it just doesn't seem to sink in. If you remember your Sunday school days (can you remember back that far), there lived an old patriarch who thought he had just about lived his allotted span of years. Now this man owned a lot of land and cattle. He knew at

his death it would be divided up among his sons. He had six sons, so he told each boy to bring him a stick of like size. He put the six sticks together and tied them into a bundle and tried to break them but he could not do it. He untied the bundle and proceeded to break the sticks one by one. Now this man (Samuel I think was his name) I think was about the first organizer. He wanted to show his boys if they stuck by each other they could go places, but if they went separate ways, it would be an easy matter to break them.

This incident happened before the time of Christ, but it's a fact that holds true to this day. As an individual we are helpless, but in a body we can get 'most anything within reason. Life's longest span is short, and the mysteries of what went before and what may follow remain unsolved; but we know that we get out of life just what we put into it, so why not get the most out of it through unity, and make this old world a better place in which to live?

JAMES J. DUNCAN.

L. U. NO. B-949, AUSTIN, MINN.

Editor:

Enclosed find picture of float entered in Labor Day parade, at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., by Sioux Falls branch of Local Union No. B-949. Would appreciate it very much if you would publish this in the electrical workers' magazine.

The two six-year-old linemen on the float are Jackie Bartlett, son of George Bartlett, local lineman, and his playmate, Johnnie Lynch. The float was constructed by George Bartlett and Ralph Port, linemen, and Harry Keefer, substation foreman. The parade was held at night and the lighting on the float was done by Tom McFarlane, protection engineer.

RALPH TSCHETTER.

L. U. NO. B-1000, MARION, IND.

Editor:

We have been a little slack in placing in our magazine the activities of this local, but in glancing over this last issue, we notice that our Brothers in Pawtucket, R. I., have been placing a lot of seconds in their activities. The following are some of our own:

1. Baseball, champions of the City Industrial League for two years.
2. Basketball, champions City Industrial League for two years.
3. Band of 30 members.
4. Chorus of 20 voices.
5. Bowling team champions of City Industrial League, 1937.
6. Soft ball, eight extra department teams, one team has been defeated once in the last two years, defeating several of the city teams.
7. Employees dance, which includes all of their friends, using our own band.
8. Picnic for all employees and their families, with attendance of over 1,000 at the last.
9. Horseshoe matches.
10. Boy Scout troop of 32 boys, mostly all sons of employees.
11. Golf team, city champions for the last ? ? ? ?

Well, boys, this bragging is on the level, even if it does come from the little town out West (Indiana) where we have Indians for milkmen.

MARK A. MILLER.



STUDY IN MINIATURE OF THE LINEMAN'S TRADE
As presented by L. U. No. B-949, of Austin, Minn., in the Labor Day parade.

L. U. NO. B-1094, BALTIMORE, MD. Editor:

The outlook for our local is much the same as elsewhere. Most of our members are unemployed and have been for some time, with no prospects in view as yet.

However, our local has organized the Western Maryland Dairy and the electricians for the coin machines and electric phonographs.

We wish to call the attention of the members in our city who wish to play these machines to notice if the I. B. E. W. union label appears; if not, ask the proprietor why.

The members of Local Union No. B-1094 wish to thank the officers and members of L. U. No. B-28 for the cordial invitation extended them for their annual outing. A most enjoyable day was had by all who attended.

Although things are very quiet in our city there is the same enthusiasm among our members. We hope all of them will soon be placed and the wheels of progress turning at a normal speed again.

EDWARD QUADE.

L. U. NO. B-1123, WASHINGTON, N. J. Editor:

As this is our local's first letter to the WORKER, I hardly know where to begin. This is a new local, instituted last March by International Representative Cristiano, who has been working with our agreement committee the past few months endeavoring to gain a signed agreement with the plant management. Needless to say, we are more than pleased at the progress that has been made the past three or four months.

This local, with other labor organizations, sponsored a Labor Day parade this year. We had three members on the parade committee, Nelson Mattison, Jr., Glynn Morgan and James Jean. The chairmanship of the committee was handled in a very efficient way by our own "Nels" Mattison. Nels took over when the local townspeople dropped the parade. With nine bands and over a thousand union people in line, it was the largest labor parade ever held in Washington. We are looking forward to an even bigger and better one next year. After the parade Local No. B-1123 played host to some of the different locals. The suds flowed freely for a few hours. We even adopted one of the bands. So did Ernie. The last seen of Ernie he was wielding the baton like a full fledged bandman. The drums seemed to fascinate some of our female contingent, particularly Gertie, who tried to take one home with her. All in all, a good time was had by everyone.

We are indebted to Local No. B-52 in Newark, N. J., for the loan of a flag and banner which were used in the parade.

I would like to say hello to the boys in Hartford of No. B-1013 and tell them we may drop in some day to see them.

I certainly would like to see the members come out to our meetings in greater numbers. That is the best way to find out what is really going on. If you have any criticism to make of the management of the local, let us know.

CHRISTIAN LANNER, JR.

THE AMERICAN CONCEPT OF THE GOOD LIFE

(Continued from page 516)

mocracy. The new political alignments in the United States really turn therefore upon the question of a more orderly type of social organization. We can restate the dilemma before the American people as, Can we plan and preserve liberty?

It is not likely that the American people will forego any opportunity to eliminate slums, bad housing, social disease, ill health, bread lines and all the other ugly accompaniments of capitalism. They desire the elimination of these unsightly faults. On the other hand, with the example of such nations as Sweden and Norway before them it is not likely that they will surrender their 150-year-old tradition of liberty and flexibility for despotism and rigidity. In the last analysis the answer to these dilemmas and the answers to all these questions are to be made only by American labor. American labor is the most articulate and intelligent section of the nation and it also represents that group which has perfected the machinery of voluntary association to the highest point. The answer is going to be made within the next ten years. Bread is essential, but equally essential to man's development and happiness is liberty. It may well be that by taking thought and by further perfecting the procedure of voluntary association, the American worker can secure for himself and his family three-quarters of a loaf of bread and further retain liberty and democracy. When he does this, it is likely that he will find that the totali-

tarian governments have greatly exaggerated their own ability to give bread and security to their populations. This writer as a final fling toward the great goal of liberty dogmatically asserts that the totalitarian governments have never either eliminated unemployment nor raised the standard of life to the extent that the Americans now have it.

NOTICE

"Any member of Local B-829 who receives a temporary receipt No. 1003 to 1050 inclusive kindly get in touch with C. A. Hinckley, financial secretary, at 60 East 42nd St., New York City."

L. U. NO. B-829.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1938

| L. U. | Name | Amount |
|-------|--------------------|------------|
| I. O. | William J. Stewart | \$1,000.00 |
| 26 | F. A. Pepper | 1,000.00 |
| 122 | Tony Keller | 475.00 |
| 145 | H. Sterling | 1,000.00 |
| 1141 | F. B. Counts | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | G. L. Monford | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | Edward Richter | 1,000.00 |
| 202 | R. F. Bowman | 1,000.00 |
| 311 | Carl J. Scott | 1,000.00 |
| 6 | F. Whorff | 1,000.00 |
| 214 | A. E. Kent | 650.00 |
| 1024 | E. K. Hyatt | 300.00 |
| 595 | W. J. Bullock | 475.00 |
| 9 | C. W. Milholland | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | F. A. Cosgrove | 1,000.00 |
| 5 | R. P. Adams | 14.58 |
| 889 | F. W. Buckner | 300.00 |
| 6 | H. G. Brigaerts | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | R. J. Cornwell | 1,000.00 |
| 311 | A. M. Burgenheim | 1,000.00 |
| 584 | I. U. Patterson | 1,000.00 |
| 164 | Edward F. Kenna | 1,000.00 |
| 77 | F. McGovern | 1,000.00 |
| 58 | H. A. Hanes | 1,000.00 |
| 9 | A. C. Evilsizer | 1,000.00 |
| 723 | G. F. Whitaker | 475.00 |
| 275 | Charles P. Nelson | 300.00 |
| 79 | P. H. McDermott | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | M. Kuhnke | 1,000.00 |
| 340 | A. W. Hunt | 555.56 |
| I. O. | F. E. Lockman | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | Samuel Berne | 1,000.00 |
| 417 | O. G. Wisner | 1,000.00 |
| 83 | L. B. Taylor | 300.00 |
| 26 | C. L. Snoots | 650.00 |
| 202 | P. J. Kelly | 666.66 |
| I. O. | M. White | 1,000.00 |
| 1 | A. Schading | 1,000.00 |
| 6 | J. S. Grovers | 825.00 |
| 3 | C. H. Conklin | 1,000.00 |
| 418 | J. E. Bell | 1,000.00 |
| 213 | Thomas Duncan | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | Henry L. LeBlanc | 1,000.00 |
| 914 | John G. Coplen | 475.00 |
| 292 | Adolph Roehlke | 150.00 |
| I. O. | Robert Underhill | 150.00 |
| 1147 | Carson O. Burt | 150.00 |
| 702 | Henry Duncan | 150.00 |

Total.....\$37,061.80



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Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.

S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 So. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 45 East 20th St., New York City.

WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.

NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.

SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 No. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.

COLF ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.

EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.

LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebbling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.

SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.

HUBERTZ-ROHS, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago.

BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.

CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.

PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.

CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.

ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.

REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.

C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.

FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, INC., 112 Charlton St., New York City.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I.

STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.

GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I.

COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City.

BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.

GARLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., Providence, R. I.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO.,
Yonkers, N. Y.

COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Paw-
tucket and Central Falls, R. I.

EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE
CO., Conshohocken, Pa.

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO.,
1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORA-
TION, Jonesboro, Ind.

OUTLET BOXES

STANDARD ELEC. EQUIPMENT CORP.,
30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City,
N. Y.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion,
Ind.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS
DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION,
Bayonne, N. J.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,
419 Lafayette St., New York City.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,
Pa.

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UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG.
CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION,
100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland,
Ohio.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-
232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia,
Pa.

STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia,
Pa.

GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar
St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59
Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West
Grand Ave., Chicago.

RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman
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BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever
St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West
15th St., New York City.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd
Ave., Long Island City.

COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102
Wooster St., New York City.

M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre
St., New York City.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St.,
New York City.

FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10
Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC.,
337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee,
Wis.

GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St.,
New York City.

FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New
York City.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren
St., New York City.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St.,
New York City.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St.,
New York City.

G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St.,
New York City.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th
St., New York City.

CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West
47th St., New York City.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC
SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Mil-
waukee, Wis.

BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield
Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St.,
Newark, N. J.

JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO.,
INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69
Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.

MISSOURI STEEL AND WIRE CO., 1406
N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bul-
wer, St. Louis, Mo.

BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107
E. 12th St., New York City.

BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St.,
New York City.

BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E.
53rd St., New York City.

CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th
St., New York City.

FULL-O-LITE, INC., 95 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

KLIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St.,
New York City.

KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO.,
INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.

THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New
York City.

NELSON TOMBACHER, INC., 224 Centre
St., New York City.

R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston
St., New York City.

RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St.,
New York City.

SUNLIGHT REFLECTING CO., INC., 226
Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St.,
New York City.

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lyn, N. Y.

AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New
York City.

ANSLEY RADIO & PHONOGRAPH
CORP., 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York
City.

DE WALD RADIO CORP., 508 6th Ave.,
New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES,
508 6th Ave., New York City.

PIERCE AIRO RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New
York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020
Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco,
Calif.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900
Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

FERGUSON RADIO CORP., 745 Broadway,
New York City.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York
City.

ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York
City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park
Place, New York City.

LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St.,
New York City.

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REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3404 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.

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ABBEE ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roeb-ling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMANN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GIBRALTAR MFG. CO., INC., 403 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEG-O-LITE PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.

WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 16 West 19th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP MFG. CO., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.

WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.

L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SILK-O-LITE MFG. CORP., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.

S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 So. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP & SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 45 East 20th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.



ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION, New York City.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

CARL BAJOHHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, Irvington, N. J.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

COLISEUM BATTERY & EQUIPMENT CO., Chicago, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.



IN MEMORIAM

I. U. Patterson, L. U. No. 584

Initiated January 4, 1915

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of heaven and earth has, in His infinite wisdom, seen fit to remove from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, I. U. Patterson; and

Whereas in the passing from the scene of his earthly activities of our beloved Brother, we have lost a true and loyal worker; and

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family in their time of great sorrow our deep and heartfelt sympathy; be it therefore

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union; and be it further

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect and esteem our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

S. A. KING,
J. A. DUFF,
A. R. McEVOY,
Committee.

Edward J. Reed, L. U. No. 3

Initiated September 1, 1910

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 3, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother, Edward J. Reed, on August 18, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOHN J. KAPP,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

Lloyd W. Olcott, L. U. No. 665

Reinstated March 9, 1934

Life is made up of little journeys. We go to and from our daily tasks, to and from our various destinations, unmindful that these journeys form our lives.

Many interruptions are encountered, some brief, some long, some comic, some tragic, but all part of our journeys.

Sometimes we are interrupted by others, sometimes by circumstances beyond our control.

The final and most serious interruption in the journey of Brother Lloyd W. Olcott has removed him from among the electrical workers of earth to the ranks of those who are continuing in another sphere.

He departed Friday, August 19, 1938, following an accident and a very brief illness.

We resolve, therefore, in fond memory of him and his work with us, to drape our charter for 30 days and to suitably inscribe our records.

In deep sympathy with those he leaves to mourn his passing, we extend the hand of fellowship and aid in this, their hour of sorrow and need.

HOMER J. PAGE,
C. C. BROWNING,
Committee.

Harry P. Brigaerts, L. U. No. 6

Initiated February 3, 1915

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, San Francisco, Calif., record the passing on August 26, 1938, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry P. Brigaerts, who was a former International Vice President of the Ninth District; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local in meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

A. LUBIN,
G. MATTISON,
E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

C. C. Hansard, L. U. No. 84

Initiated March 17, 1936

J. W. Armistead, L. U. No. 84

Initiated July 19, 1917

Sorrowfully we record the untimely going of our two highly esteemed and worthy Brothers, C. C. Hansard and J. W. Armistead. These Brothers were widely known for their loyalty to the Brotherhood, for their fidelity to their fellow workmen and their love and respect for their homes.

We feel that in their going that we have not only lost two highly beloved Brothers, but that our hearts will be saddened at the mention of their names for days and days to come; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the remaining members of Local Union No. 84, I. B. of E. W., in regular meeting assembled, pay momentary tribute to them by standing with bowed heads in silence for one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 60 days; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to their families and loved ones our deep, sincere condolence and regret in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 84, a copy be sent to each of their families and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. A. WADE,
C. H. TIPPETT,
S. C. MANN,
Committee.

Charles Voltz, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated June 1, 1938

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Voltz; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Voltz one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

R. J. Armstrong, Sr., L. U. No. B-9

Initiated March 8, 1934

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, R. J. Armstrong, Sr.; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Armstrong one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Harry Sterling, L. U. No. B-145

Initiated January 10, 1917

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-145, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a worthy member, Brother Harry Sterling.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

GEORGE MURPHY,
EARL JORDAN,
GEORGE HEBER,
Committee.

James Magee, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 5, 1936

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Magee; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Magee one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

R. W. Craig, L. U. No. 558

Initiated April 1, 1938

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 558, I. B. E. W., learn of the loss of our worthy and esteemed Brother, R. W. Craig; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 558, I. B. E. W., extend its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 558 and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication.

JAMES C. WHITE,
Secretary.

Thomas Duncan, L. U. No. 213

Initiated November 18, 1916

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother, Thomas Duncan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

A. C. HILL,
JACK ROSS,
GEORGE TOLHURST,
Committee.

Joseph Strobel, L. U. No. 708

Initiated August 5, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we must record the sudden death of a Brother, Joseph Strobel, initiated into Local Union No. 708, August 5, 1938.

We express to his family our sincere sympathy and as a tribute to his memory, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

EARL B. PARSLEY,
Recording Secretary.

Henry L. LeBlanc, L. U. No. 629

Initiated March 22, 1922

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 629, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Henry L. LeBlanc; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JAMES T. GILLESPIE,
Recording Secretary.

Ben Donne, L. U. No. 65

Initiated July 24, 1936

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as members of Local Union No. 65, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother Ben Donne; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to the family and a copy sent to our International Office for publication.

WILLIAM E. DONNER,
GEORGE A. ROSS,
LEIGHTON J. GRIBBLE,
Committee.

Horace Batts, L. U. No. B-474

Initiated June 18, 1937

We, the membership of Local Union No. B-474, in regular meeting, wish to express our deepest regret and sorrow at the sudden death of our friend and Brother, Horace Batts.

Our charter is to be draped and a copy of this resolution be sent to the deceased's Brother's family and to our Journal.

R. W. PRATT,
J. J. MOHONEY,
A. C. ENGLEHART,
Committee.

Frank Collins, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated April 30, 1937

The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst on August 1, 1938, our beloved Frank Collins; and

Whereas in the death of Frank, Local Union No. 702, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a loyal worker for the cause; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

T. L. CLINE,
E. J. BRUNNER,
HAROLD M. HANON,
Committee.

William Walgenback, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated January 30, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, I. B. E. W., record the death of our late Brother, William Walgenback; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

LEO MATTES,
Recording Secretary.

Fred E. Whorff, L. U. No. 6

Initiated July 8, 1903

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Fred E. Whorff; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local in meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

A. LUBIN,
G. MATTISON,
E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

Ralph Kent, L. U. No. 6

Initiated June 13, 1918

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Ralph Kent; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local in meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

A. LUBIN,
G. MATTISON,
E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

Harold Vincent, L. U. No. 494

Initiated April 20, 1936

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harold Vincent; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
THEO. J. LA CHAPPELLE,
GEORGE A. KAISER,
JOHN P. BERST,
GEORGE J. SPATH, JR.,
E. J. FRANSWAY,
Committee.

Tony Keller, L. U. No. 122

Initiated May 15, 1936

It is with deepest regret and heartfelt sympathy for his family that we, the members of Local Union No. 122, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Tony Keller; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 122.

H. G. McDONAH,
A. S. CARY,
Committee.

Fred Sharp, L. U. No. 6

Initiated July 17, 1905

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Fred Sharp; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local in meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

A. LUBIN,
G. MATTISON,
E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

John Comcha, L. U. No. B-1073

Initiated May 26, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, John Comcha; and

Whereas our late Brother, as member of Local Union No. B-1073, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interest of Local Union No. B-1073; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in the time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1073 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

STELLA F. WOJCIECHOWSKI,
Financial Secretary.

James M. McBride, L. U. No. 66

Initiated September 6, 1922

The members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 66 have worked with and enjoyed the good fellowship of James M. (Jim) McBride. We have had the pleasure of a close personal acquaintance and relationship that exists among the workers of our Brotherhood. The passing years will enhance rather than diminish his physical presence among us; and

Whereas the Great Supreme Being has taken him from us; be it

Resolved, That in respect to him and his loved ones the charter of Local Union No. 66, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be given to his bereaved family, a copy be attached to the minutes of the local union and a copy sent for publication to the Journal of Electrical Workers.

JOHN B. REID,
B. A. CONYERS,
H. A. DYER,
Committee.

Charles P. Nelson, L. U. No. 275

Initiated May 6, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 275, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of Brother Charles P. Nelson, of Twin Lake, Muskegon County, Mich., on September 17, 1938.

Whereas it is our desire to pay final tribute to his memory and extend to his family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Charles P. Nelson, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our next regular meeting and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our Journal for publication.

JOE PASCO,
GEORGE BONJERNOOR,
W. E. GERST,
Committee.

Filus Anderson, L. U. No. B-276

Initiated September 17, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-276, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Filus Anderson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

L. T. DUTHEY,
RUBEN BERGMAN,
E. C. LEE,
Committee.

John Singer, L. U. No. B-1073

Initiated May 15, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, John Singer; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-1073, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interest of Local Union No. B-1073; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in the time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1073 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

STELLA F. WOJCIECHOWSKI,
Financial Secretary.

Daniel Mullane, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated June 20, 1916

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Daniel Mullane; and

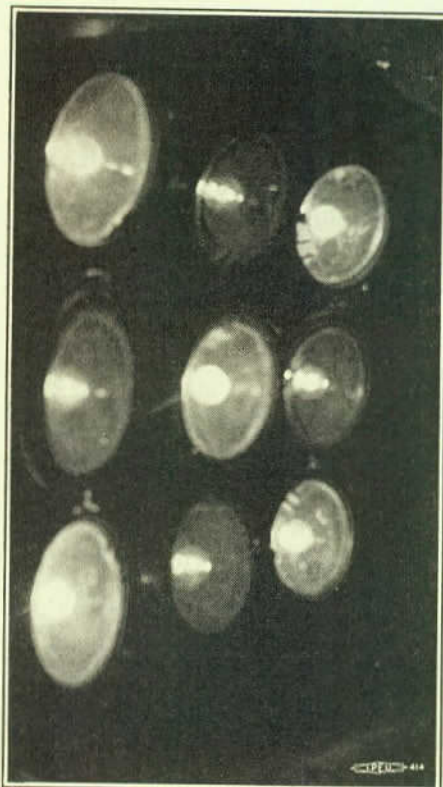
Whereas in the death of Brother Mullane Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its loyal and true members; therefore be it

(Continued on page 568)

ETERNAL LIGHT

(Continued from page 523)

operates at nightfall and sunrise. With all this light it can readily be seen that the tower is a landmark as well as a beacon for air traffic, visible for miles around.



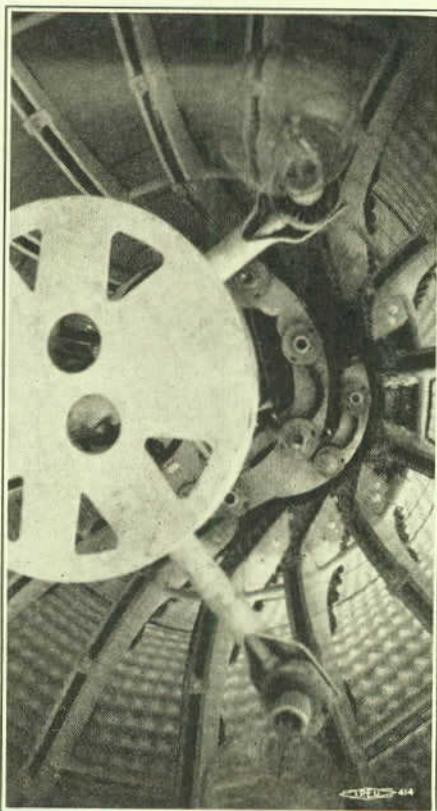
UPWARD REFLECTORS

As a protection from lightning there are 16 aluminum spikes protruding through the large bulb at the sides and one on the top, which are, in turn, connected to four three-eighths-inch copper cables run down the inside of the tower and connected to ground rods, under the foundation. These ground rods, 12 in number, are driven to a depth of 17 feet and are incased in copper tubes.

The "Eternal Light," located in the tower at the base, just inside the main entrance, has burned continuously, as previously mentioned, since October, 1929. During the completion of the new tower, it was necessary to move the light to its new location and also to remount it on its new black marble pedestal. The electrical connection, although quite a problem, was maintained throughout the action. Two photos are shown, one of the completed light and another of the arrangement of bulbs inside the pedestal. The replica, shown on top of the marble base, is not an incandescent lamp but is made of quartz, and the lights inside the base reflect the light upward making it appear as a glowing lamp. In the other photo can be seen the arrangement of lamps, nine in number, mounted in reflectors so that light will be thrown upward. The five brightest are on the general a.c. service to the tower but are connected to the secondary of a step-down transformer for reasons of longevity and

cooler operation. The other four lamps in the group are battery lamps. Two batteries of Edison primary cells each light two lamps in the group. To keep the cells in condition chargers are connected so that current for the lamps comes through these chargers and the cells float on the line, except in the case of line failure when the batteries will supply the current. You now can realize what an ingenious scheme is used to insure perpetual light. All of the lamps in the group burn at all times. Should the a.c. service fail still the four battery lamps will burn; should one of these battery circuits fail still two lamps glow. Hence you see the need for the quartz duplicate on the top.

A powerful sound system was placed in the tower during construction. Photo shows the main panel. Four stages of amplification are shown at upper section of the panel. Provisions were made for phonograph pickup and microphones. On Saturdays and Sundays between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, selected records are played through the entire system and under favorable conditions can be heard for several miles. Near the top of the tower as shown in the photo of the tower just below the large bulb the speaker grills can be seen, covering four high and four low frequency speakers while at the base of the tower are eight wide range speakers in addition. On special occasions when speakers are present microphones can be plugged in and the speeches broadcast. The equipment is R. C. A. supplied by William C. Kelly, Jr. All electrical work in connection with the tower was installed by members of Local No. 358. Sound sys-



ARRANGEMENT OF LAMPS FOR ILLUMINATION

tem and general wiring by Brother Lembcke and Brother C. Larsen, lightning protection work, Brothers Ryan, T. Zboyan and Kudrick.

Altogether a very unique and interesting memorial and one which we here are proud to have had a part in. Should you ever be in this part of our state don't



ILLUMINATED QUARTZ REPLICA

fail to drive up the hill and see for yourself that Thomas A. Edison will long be remembered.

LABOR'S STAND ON EDISON INSTITUTE PROPOSALS

(Continued from page 519)

generation of power, municipal inspection, and consumption of current.

LABOR MUST PARTICIPATE

6. Therefore, labor is forced to develop a sound and genuine interest in the question of standardized materials, their manufacturing sources, the art of installation, their connection with private and public utility systems and other ramifying questions.

ANTENNA MAKES OR BREAKS TRANSMISSION

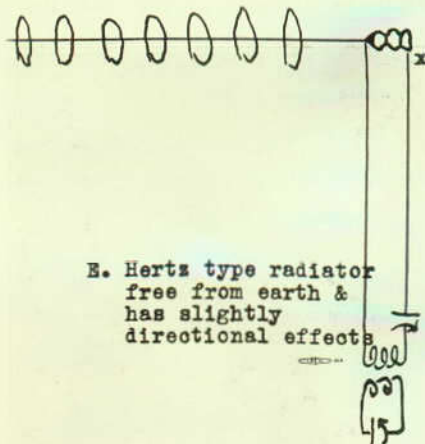
(Continued from page 525)

transmission line from the transmitter, which can be anything from a few feet to as much as 1,500 feet distant. The Marconi type (grounded) radiator is seldom used except at the lower frequencies, such as the 160-meter band.

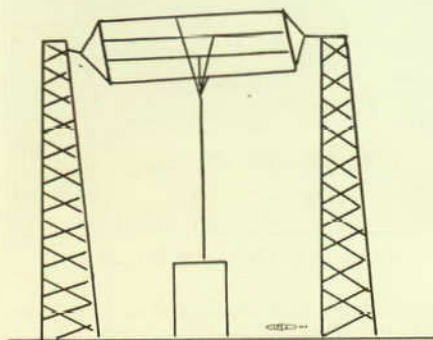
In Fig. D and E the end of the transmission line marked x is not connected to the radiator but is insulated from it.

As power surges up and down the vertical radiator it carries up and down with it a contracting and expanding magnetic

field. It would seem that the expanding and contracting field cannot keep pace with the swiftly surging power in the wire, so some of it is jerked loose and sent off into space with the speed of light, 300,000,000 meters or 186,500 miles per second.



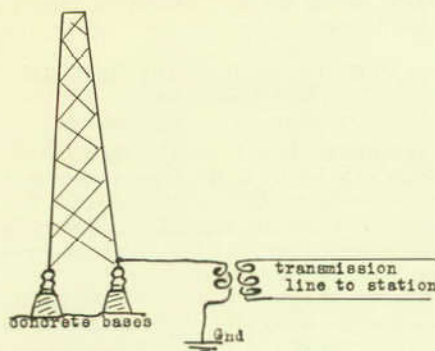
For amateur construction the horizontal Hertz antenna of Fig. E is generally used because of its simplicity of construction and ease of supporting. It is much more difficult to support a 40-meter



Hertz radiator which is 66 feet long, in a vertical position, than it would be to hang up an equal length of wire in a horizontal position.

In following installments when instructions are given for making a low power transmitter, more definite data will be given on the construction of amateur transmitting radiators.

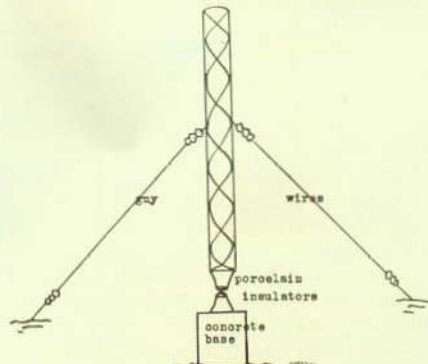
It took broadcast engineers a long



G. Four sided steel tower radiator on insulators, grounded thru coupling coil.

time to get down to the vertical radiator type in Fig. G, where the steel tower itself was set upon insulators and fed radio frequency power from the nearby transmitter. It isn't much of an innovation, however, as Marconi used such an antenna as long ago as 1901, with slightly different construction.

The latest type of vertical radiator is that shown in Fig. H. Guy wires broken up into small spans are used to support



H. Latest type vertical radiator supported by guy wires. KNX Los Angeles

it. The photos show the new transmitter of Radio KNX, Columbia Broadcasting System, on the outskirts of Los Angeles.

This radiator is set up in a large field, free of metallic structures of all kinds, so its wave pattern should be practically spherical in shape. Its radiating efficiency would greatly surpass that of the Fig. F type, although some energy must be absorbed in the guy wires.

If this structure could be made self supporting it would be ideal.

RICH AMERICA GIVES \$470 PER

(Continued from page 522)

incomes clearly suggests a drop in real income." (Italics ours.)

The committee also found that 62 per cent of the families which received relief come from urban areas, and 38 per cent from farms or small villages of 2,500 population or less. Non-relief families, on the other hand, were found to be divided so that only 57 per cent come from urban areas and 43 per cent from rural. The fact that the committee also showed that the amount of money income received by a family tended to increase steadily with the degree of urbanization would seem to lead us to the conclusion that the cost of living must increase more rapidly in proportion to the density of the population than does the increase in money income—since relatively more families received relief in large cities than in rural areas.

The 25 million families which did not obtain relief were classified by the committee into eight major occupational groups, according to the source from which the greatest amount of family income was received: wage earning, farming, clerical, salaried and independent business, salaried and independent professional, and all other, including units which had no income during the period.

Farm families and wage earning families were at the bottom of the income scale, with \$1,259 and \$1,289 average annual incomes, respectively. The figure

for farm income includes the value of food and other items produced on the farm for the family's own use, computed at their value on the land, rather than at urban prices.

It is regrettable that the data for the wage earning group was not further broken down to show average incomes for varying degrees of skill. But there is still a great deal to be learned from the data which the committee did publish. The averages would have been still lower, particularly for the wage-earning group, had relief families been included in the totals.

Average and Aggregate Incomes of Non-relief Families¹ in Eight Occupational Groups,² 1935-36

| Occupational group | Families | | Average income per family | |
|----------------------|------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| | Number | Pct. | pet. | pet. |
| Wage-earning | 9,459,300 | 37.9 | \$1,289 | 27.5 |
| Farming ³ | 6,166,600 | 24.8 | 1,259 | 17.5 |
| Clerical | 3,626,200 | 14.5 | 1,901 | 15.5 |
| Business: | | | | |
| Salaried | 1,112,600 | 4.5 | 4,212 | 10.6 |
| Independent | 2,372,700 | 9.5 | 2,547 | 13.6 |
| Professional: | | | | |
| Salaried | 989,200 | 4.0 | 3,087 | 6.9 |
| Independent | 340,900 | 1.4 | 6,734 | 5.2 |
| Other ⁴ | 845,700 | 3.4 | 1,696 | 3.2 |
| All groups | 24,913,200 | 100.0 | \$1,781 | 100.0 |

¹ Excludes all families receiving any direct or work relief (however little) at any time during year.

² Families are classified according to occupation from which largest amount of family earnings was derived, rather than according to occupation of the principal earner.

³ Includes families living on farms in rural areas only.

⁴ Includes families with no income from earnings during the year, and village and city families with major earnings from farming.

When we study the above table, we see that the families whose principal source of income was wages composed 38 per cent of the 25 million non-relief families of the nation. Yet they only received 27½ per cent of the total income obtained by that group. The farming group accounted for one-quarter of the total 25 million, yet their share was equivalent to only 17½ per cent of the gross income.

On the other hand the business and professional groups, both salaried and independent, appear to have secured considerably larger portions of the national income than their population ratios would seem to warrant.

The National Resources Committee makes no attempt to draw conclusions as to the results of its findings. It simply presents the picture. So blatant and so obvious is the maldistribution which it has revealed, that the incorporation of conclusions is unnecessary. When 1 per cent of the spending units of the nation receive an amount equivalent to that which must support 40 per cent of the remaining spending units, the time has come for a thorough probing and overhauling of our economic structure. A beginning has been made in recent years. Let us push on, to farther correct the points at which our system appears to be "out of joint."

ELECTRICAL WHOLESALERS BACK HIGH STANDARDS

(Continued from page 520)

on many occasions for your own self-protection, you must go along. But when it comes to voting on the elimination of conduit wiring for theatres, churches, schools, hospitals and hazardous locations where the safety of human lives is involved, your responsibility is personal and I know that you will act according to your judgment and your conscience.

We attended a meeting of the National Electrical Wholesalers Association in Hot Springs, Virginia, about a week ago. Much time was spent in the discussion of co-operation between wholesalers and inspectors. It was pointed out that the National Electrical Code, when adopted as ordinances in municipalities and by state regulations, becomes law telling us what we can sell and what we cannot sell. Therefore, the wholesalers should have and can have a voice when provisions are made to change the National Code. We have found that inspectors in all parts of the country will gladly give a place to a representative of the wholesalers to advocate constructive measures and also to oppose measures that they consider destructive. They will receive consideration when advocating standardization of material that will avoid duplication of stocks. Just as an example: A manufacturer of 30-ampere entrance switches told me that it was necessary for them to make 69 models to supply the requirements of various localities throughout the country. Our recommendation was to scrap the whole 69 models and to provide for a 60-ampere minimum service for homes and apartments so that the current consuming appliances that we sell to the people can be used with safety. We recommend, too, that these 60-ampere switches be so designed that it is impossible for the user to come in contact with a live part when replacing a fuse. We want a disconnecting switch installed for every home or apartment, too, for we do not believe that "backing out" a fuse plug to disconnect a service is a safe construction method.

The National Electrical Wholesalers Association unanimously passed a resolution recommending that all of their members become associate members of the inspectors' group and co-operate with them in every constructive way. We accept this challenge of a cheap wiring program and from Boston to Seattle, our battle cry shall be a paraphrase of an old slogan, "Thou shalt not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns." Thou shalt not crucify safety on the double cross of cheap wiring.

ADDING UP INTANGIBLES AT BALTIMORE

(Continued from page 524)

type of town hall where citizens could come to view and discuss living contemporary art. The Baltimore workers congratulate themselves and their leaders upon the alacrity and unanimity of response of the workers themselves to this great new pioneering idea.

WAR IS VAST ENGINEERING ENTERPRISE

(Continued from page 526)

ing board and then constructed to fit the particular machine tools available in the plant. Labor must be trained in utilizing these tools for the purpose intended. All this work must be done before actual production can even begin. Such experience may be gained by our industrial plants only through actual production of the article. The most effective and economical answer that has been found to this problem is the educational order. The War Department has long urged the enactment of a law permitting educational orders for munitions. Under this new law the War Department now has the authority to place small contracts for items of munitions with the plant which will be depended upon in war for the manufacture of the item and is authorized to require as an integral part of this manufacture a complete mass production study and the acquisition of all the tools, dies, fixtures and special machines required for such mass production. The Act provides for the expenditure of \$10,000,000 appropriated over a five-year period. The program for the first year is now in course of preparation.

"Closely related to educational orders is an appropriation for the procurement of special machinery, gauges, jigs and dies, required to expedite the manufacture of munitions at the beginning of an emergency. Its vital importance cannot be overestimated."

GOVERNMENT KEEPS WATCH

In other words the government will pay to have the machines made and processes set up, labor trained and war materials actually produced in small quantities, by thousands of plants scattered all over the country, in order that this line of defense shall be ready to spring into action in a national emergency.

The vast variety of materials, appliances, products and parts which would be required in war is reflected in this list:

WAR MATERIALS INDUSTRIES (from Army and Navy Journal)

Industry Items

Iron and Steel—Armor plate, guns, projectiles, automobile and railroad equipment, bridge equipment, construction materials, barbed wire, metal components for ammunition, gas cylinders.

Automotive—Armored cars, combat vehicles, tanks, cargo vehicles, passenger-carrying vehicles, caissons, limbers, reels, field laboratories, electrical plants and special technical vehicles and tractors. Artillery and artillery ammunition. Airplanes.

Aeronautical—Aircraft and aircraft parts and instruments.

Explosives—Bombs and grenades, cartridges, fixed ammunition, fuses and fuse parts, mines, artillery projectiles, chemical projectiles, pyrotechnics, torpedoes.

Chemical—Acids, alcohol, medicinal chemicals, nitrates, wood distillates, dyestuffs, potash and products.

Textiles—Blankets, tentage, flags, surgical dressings, uniforms, underclothing, canvas and web equipment, gas-proofed materials; yardage goods, including wool, cotton, silk, rayon, hair, etc.

Electrical—Radio, telephone, telegraph and other electrical communication appliances; batteries, bells and buzzers, control apparatus, X-ray equipment; heating and lighting; automotive and aircraft electrical systems; industrial and hospital apparatus, power plants, generators and motors.

Machine Tool and Machinery—Machine tools, for factories, laboratories, arsenals, etc.; marine auxiliaries, excavating and dredging, metal working, mining and quarrying, road making, printing plant, etc.

Gauges, Dies, Jigs, Fixtures and Precision Instruments—Measuring and computing instruments, gauges, dies, etc., necessary for mass production of munitions. Laboratory instruments and meteorological instruments.

Optical—Field glasses, cameras, fire control instruments, bomb sights, navigation instruments, goggles, theodolites, transits, etc.

Brass—Cartridge cases, shell, fuses, bearings, primers, metal components of fire control instruments, compasses, etc.

Leather—Harness, saddles, belts, shoes, boots, scabbards, gloves, clothing, instrument cases, aviation equipment, pistol and gun holsters, bags, etc., industrial belting.

Hardware—Horseshoes, locks, harness hardware, hoists, blocks and pulleys, construction hardware, metal components of pontoon bridges, bridge hardware, tent hardware, stoves, tanks, water supply systems, etc.

Lumber—Bridge timbers, chests, tent poles and pins; wire reels, footbridges, construction materials, railroad ties, telephone poles, ship stock, combat wagon bodies and parts, hospital furniture.

Aluminum—Mess kits, kitchen gear, canteens, food containers, aircraft, railroad equipment, automotive equipment, communication equipment, communication components.

Rubber—Automobile and aircraft tires and tubes, hospital supplies, gloves, blankets, belting, footwear, hose and tubing, engineering and plumbing supplies.

Shipbuilding—Steamships, gunboats, subchasers, barges, lighters, scows, motor boats, launches, lifeboats, rafts, drydock plants and facilities.

Construction—Camps, warehouses, dock and terminal facilities, necessary addi-

tions and alterations to existing manufacturing plants, building of wholly new facilities such as powder plants, gas mask factories and loading plants.

Railroads—Railway artillery mounts, special cars for technical equipment, narrow gauge and standard gauge rolling stock.

Communications—Communication appliances, cable, facsimile, radio, telegraph, telephone, television, visual, direction finders, antenna, signal lamps and equipment, sound recorders and repeaters, sound and flash ranging equipment, teletypewriters, switchboards, telegraph sets, telephones, etc.

Petroleum—Lubricants, fuel, etc.

SANTEE-COOPER RIVER PROJECT

(Continued from page 521)

construct the project. If these funds are to be available for our laborers down there, we want you people to see our side, too, in the hope that there can be an agreement that will be as fair as the situation will permit to labor and yet be an agreement that will permit this project to be constructed rapidly so that we may have the immediate relief of unemployment and what we hope is a permanent relief for the industries that we know will come into this locality when the project is completed.

"We want you to know we want to cooperate in every way possible. We are pleased to honor and recognize the principles of collective bargaining and the wonderful work the labor organizations are doing to increase the efficiency of the most of those organizations in the long run to contribute to economic construction. We are familiar with all that. We want your co-operation in this matter. We did what we thought was the best thing under the circumstances. We took the highest union wage we knew of in South Carolina and applied it to this project. We couldn't go to the TVA wage rates because we didn't have the money, and as we understood the contract the definition of prevailing wages wouldn't justify our having adopted that schedule, but we think we have been at least reasonably fair, so far.

"You gentlemen have submitted to us a contract which is under consideration. We are not able now to express an opinion on that contract, but we do want you to know that so far as the state authority of the state of South Carolina is concerned in this project, we are going to reach you half way. At the same time, we want you to realize that our funds are limited. The need for this work is great, and by a proper approach to this matter there will be no trouble. I do not look for any trouble with labor on this project. That board of directors, down there, each man on it is entirely too fair, too big a man, to have any labor troubles whatsoever. We aren't going to have them, that is all there is to it. You people are going to be reasonable and you will find the state authority reasonable. In that connection, we have had the honor

of having as chairman of that board a man who was just recently elected governor of the state, and a man who has in all his transactions been fair to labor. He believes in high wages and he has no hesitancy in saying so, and as governor of the state he will be chairman of our advisory board, and he will appoint the members within the next four years on the state authority.

"I want you to know we are doing the best we can, and in submitting this rate we thought we were taking your well-established union rate, and I want to repeat again, if we made any errors we want to correct any errors there are. We made the rate on the best available information. We must be economical, we must pay back 55 per cent of this money. We must justify it so as to make the project beneficial to the people of South Carolina.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I have addressed my remarks to these gentlemen. I wanted to talk to them, I wanted them to know the officials of the South Carolina Authority are friendly to organized labor and will meet you half way in any request that you want to submit at any time. Some of you have been down there, and I have had the pleasure of meeting you myself. You may know

more about the other officials than you know about me, at the same time, I don't believe you have any complaint as to the attitude of the authority up to the present time. I am delighted you had this conference here. It gave me an opportunity to express the attitude of the authority on the matter, and any time you have to say anything to the Authority of South Carolina, you will find that you will be courteously heard, and we will meet you just as far as our ability will permit."



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| L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS |
|-------|-------------------|-------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| I. O. | 142841 143962 | 32. | 814393 814432 | 81. | 98956 99070 | B-145. | 906501 906631 | 230. | 445501 445577 |
| B-1. | 62093 62105 | 33. | 247380 247381 | 82. | 180867 180951 | 146. | 90751 90768 | 230. | 770396 770400 |
| B-1. | 215275 215411 | 34. | 224587 224767 | B-83. | 272262 272275 | 146. | 775797 775800 | 231. | 224289 224290 |
| B-1. | 251580 251588 | 35. | 15006 15019 | B-83. | 302002 302045 | 150. | 684637 684653 | 231. | 438022 438078 |
| B-1. | 287320 287378 | 35. | 51750 | B-83. | 350947 351000 | 152. | 199426 199438 | 232. | 94751 94774 |
| B-1. | 388128 388204 | 35. | 287251 287362 | B-83. | 385802 385811 | 152. | 870961 870984 | 232. | 302428 302435 |
| B-1. | 435751 435805 | B-36. | 44237 44242 | B-83. | 425405 426000 | 153. | 868419 868487 | 237. | 165064 165083 |
| B-1. | 436966 437250 | B-36. | 84151 84181 | B-83. | 426002 426312 | 157. | 568124 568129 | 238. | 760729 760752 |
| 2. | 144953 144955 | B-36. | 274062 274077 | B-83. | 426751 426892 | 157. | 797209 797238 | 240. | 217717 217719 |
| 2. | 437281 437700 | B-36. | 779100 | B-83. | 875845 875896 | 159. | 315898 315962 | 240. | 519751 519761 |
| B-3. | AJ 4388 4400 | B-36. | 64587 64600 | B-83. | 345735 345737 | 160. | 204388 204423 | 240. | 559476 559500 |
| B-3. | AJ 4491 4600 | 37. | 69622 | B-83. | 97934 97939 | 160. | 246376 246377 | 241. | 386964 386977 |
| B-3. | AJ 4622 4745 | 37. | 74621 74870 | 84. | 182841 183000 | 160. | 451039 451244 | 243. | 119312 119328 |
| B-3. | AJ 4801 4820 | B-38. | 137768 137805 | 84. | 339001 339282 | 160. | 452011 452534 | 245. | 175511 175970 |
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| B-3. | A4H 106 115 | B-38. | 450357 450470 | 88. | 60109 60152 | 161. | 246823 246836 | 246. | 260604 260605 |
| B-3. | DBM 298 305 | B-38. | 809021 809075 | 88. | 305710 | 163. | 271603 271675 | 246. | 612355 612398 |
| B-3. | DBM 427 430 | B-38. | 822018 822217 | 90. | 7113 7128 | 163. | 421688 421692 | 246. | 750942 |
| B-3. | EJ 459 461 | B-39. | 213169 213189 | 90. | 142835 142994 | 164. | 3001 3550 | 247. | 400665 400673 |
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| B-3. | EApp 712 715 | 40. | 90751 91110 | 93. | 935455 935465 | 164. | 156751 157341 | 253. | 374687 374702 |
| B-3. | F 108 111 | 40. | 184154 184157 | 94. | 517328 517337 | 164. | 818551 819100 | 253. | 442778 442788 |
| B-3. | H 1276 1293 | 40. | 427776 428250 | 96. | 330032 330119 | 166. | 83269 83280 | 255. | 905393 905396 |
| B-3. | I 953 970 | 40. | 498751 499257 | 96. | 458084 458091 | 166. | 239637 239638 | 256. | 79371 79374 |
| B-3. | I 1074 1095 | 40. | 643367 643650 | 99. | 63726 63750 | 166. | 759507 759531 | 256. | 247729 247742 |
| B-3. | OA 17312 17315 | 41. | 97096 97098 | 99. | 126894 126895 | 166. | 768822 768880 | 257. | 266216 266246 |
| B-3. | OA 18462 18491 | 41. | 827155 827184 | 99. | 285751 285993 | 169. | 786233 786241 | 259. | 465169 465174 |
| B-3. | OA 18881 18938 | 42. | 973765 973767 | 99. | 855326 855366 | 173. | 800441 800449 | 259. | 598239 598279 |
| B-3. | XG 75998 | B-43. | 15703 15704 | 100. | 18961 19084 | 174. | 2273 2282 | 262. | 467040 467081 |
| B-3. | XG 76301 76925 | B-43. | 818011 818175 | 100. | 37161 37169 | 175. | 245525 245661 | 262. | 844148 844210 |
| B-3. | XG 77001 77131 | 44. | 104558 | 101. | 284931 284938 | 176. | 31820 31821 | 263. | 847357 847475 |
| B-3. | BF 8785 8800 | 45. | 249764 249772 | 102. | 166670 166774 | 176. | 172519 172520 | 265. | 172519 172520 |
| B-3. | BF 8922 9135 | 46. | 187761 188150 | 103. | 30712 30722 | 177. | 938421 938486 | 265. | 651225 651261 |
| B-3. | BF 9237 9388 | 46. | 384431 384446 | 103. | 135559 135568 | 177. | 10719 10720 | 266. | 212870 212873 |
| B-3. | BF 9601 9647 | 46. | 581841 581845 | 103. | 616549 616559 | 177. | 337541 337616 | 268. | 766174 766199 |
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| B-3. | BL 19187 19200 | B-48. | 286211 286212 | 104. | 259651 260400 | B-180. | 80920 81045 | 270. | 100959 100963 |
| B-3. | BL 19485 22750 | B-48. | 649618 649646 | 104. | 284281 284361 | B-180. | 274873 274883 | 271. | 224649 224650 |
| B-3. | BMQ 2702 2749 | B-48. | 449006 449106 | 104. | 549901 550133 | B-180. | 275132 274883 | 271. | 420571 420607 |
| B-3. | BMQ 3033 3061 | 50. | 166668 166679 | B-105. | 291326 291330 | B-180. | 308861 308866 | 275. | 32790 32801 |
| B-3. | BMQ 3604 26800 | 50. | 222345 222346 | B-105. | 468887 468894 | 181. | 52791 52835 | 275. | 786520 786554 |
| B-3. | BM 26718 26800 | 50. | 353387 353485 | 106. | 381301 381328 | 183. | 791278 791321 | B-276. | 223203 223280 |
| B-3. | BM 27024 27562 | B-52. | 69088 69101 | 106. | 448090 448093 | 184. | 197581 197582 | B-276. | 268445 |
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| B-3. | BS 4493 4800 | B-52. | 162751 162801 | 108. | 105201 105215 | 186. | 784319 784326 | 277. | 209861 209862 |
| B-3. | BS 4802 5131 | B-52. | 162001 162442 | 108. | 181604 181778 | 187. | 517164 517182 | 277. | 294751 294829 |
| B-3. | BS 5201 5245 | B-52. | 175689 175880 | 108. | 846481 846697 | 190. | 346479 346500 | 277. | 433631 433637 |
| 4. | 254383 254386 | B-52. | 339751 339798 | B-110. | 209083 209186 | 190. | 498001 498012 | 278. | 28996 |
| 5. | 481 487 | B-52. | 594510 594750 | B-110. | 263912 264000 | 191. | 254887 | 278. | 82708 82729 |
| 5. | 9061 9270 | B-53. | 202488 | B-110. | 262922 263078 | 193. | 583136 583170 | 280. | 800173 800211 |
| 5. | 274091 274165 | B-53. | 279391 279394 | B-110. | 569863 569875 | 193. | 61022 61023 | 281. | 673864 673933 |
| 6. | 146774 146795 | B-53. | 355776 355852 | B-110. | 95251 95400 | 193. | 73316 73500 | 284. | 62775 62778 |
| 6. | 375261 375670 | B-53. | 459034 459129 | B-110. | 378991 379100 | 194. | 372954 373159 | B-288. | 288911 |
| 7. | 155531 155630 | 55. | 164015 164043 | B-110. | 434251 434729 | 194. | 673385 673420 | B-288. | 298234 |
| 8. | 607010 607101 | 55. | 202085 202088 | 111. | 903684 903738 | 194. | 568661 568689 | B-288. | 298234 |
| 8. | 822633 822741 | 56. | 66422 66423 | 111. | 200308 | 194. | 673385 673420 | B-292. | 298234 |
| 8. | 990797 990799 | 56. | 510559 510586 | 113. | 43527 43528 | 195. | 147837 147839 | B-292. | 298234 |
| B-9. | BAP 134422 134464 | 59. | 128921 128947 | 113. | 470778 470818 | 195. | 256064 256169 | B-292. | 298234 |
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| B-9. | BM 456084 456234 | 64. | 12088 12097 | 114. | 215251 215253 | B-196. | 440285 440386 | B-292. | 298234 |
| B-9. | 429751 430399 | 64. | 83251 83430 | 114. | 235497 235500 | B-196. | 458575 458739 | B-292. | 298234 |
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| B-9. | BAP 134096 134110 | 64. | 837101 837150 | 116. | 881888 881975 | 200. | 40552 | B-292. | 298234 |
| B-9. | 340096 340180 | B-66. | 290259 290266 | 117. | 60623 | 200. | 241034 241170 | 293. | 309610 309620 |
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| B-9. | BM 454821 455000 | B-66. | 450999 451212 | B-120. | 288607 288608 | B-202. | 27860 27863 | 294. | 752976 752996 |
| 10. | 250074 250085 | B-66. | 658646 659597 | B-120. | 457866 457895 | B-202. | 275474 275479 | 295. | 979757 979781 |
| 12. | 183583 183607 | B-66. | 871801 871824 | B-120. | 848611 848626 | B-202. | 56668 56661 | 301. | 771541 771545 |
| 16. | 220932 221167 | 67. | 244795 244800 | 121. | 161639 161744 | B-202. | 455634 455816 | 303. | 755373 755381 |
| B-17. | 260351 261000 | 67. | 368251 368275 | 122. | 372333 372469 | B-202. | 484488 484500 | 303. | 767124 767126 |
| B-17. | BM 452326 452353 | 68. | 59509 59511 | B-124. | 365709 366000 | B-202. | 933350 933353 | B-304. | 209909 209979 |
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| 812... | 100074 100115 | 887... | 450001 450026 | B-987... | BAP 73237 73245 | B-1112... | 439501 439930 | | |
| 812... | 440306 440327 | 888... | 419855 419856 | B-989... | BAP 265256 | B-1116... | B-209668 209755 | | |
| 813... | 41831 41894 | 888... | 509221 509242 | B-989... | 285700 285731 | B-1118... | 605536 605557 | | |
| B-814... | 175248 | 889... | 161291 161297 | 991... | 92897 92905 | B-1120... | BAP 884 890 | | |
| B-814... | 240631 | 889... | 370620 370714 | 991... | 186697 186698 | B-1120... | 832078 832100 | | |
| B-814... | BM 453856 453861 | 890... | 777544 777574 | 991... | 302522 | B-1123... | B-287526 287597 | | |
| B-814... | 860602 860614 | 891... | 490355 490375 | B-992... | BM 263836 263857 | B-1125... | 258383 258385 | | |
| B-815... | BM 250804 250810 | 892... | 795331 795335 | B-994... | 55605 55607 | B-1125... | 304232 304262 | | |
| B-815... | 380104 380106 | 893... | 172209 (Orig.) | B-994... | 63464 63495 | B-1126... | BM 304822 304857 | | |
| B-816... | 251142 251148 | 893... | 800721 800742 | B-994... | 100688 100699 | B-1127... | BM 288901 289076 | | |
| B-816... | 427387 427388 | 894... | 321314 321315 | 997... | 260369 260380 | B-1127... | BAP 233701 233899 | | |
| 817... | 93986 93990 | 894... | 500435 500447 | 997... | 267780 | B-1130... | BAP 57545 57567 | | |
| 817... | 686280 686650 | 895... | 183801 183822 | 997... | BM 331201 331202 | B-1130... | 269890 270000 | | |
| 818... | 788064 788100 | 896... | 422255 422284 | B-999... | 292657 292669 | B-1130... | BM 461251 461661 | | |
| 818... | 398701 398735 | 896... | 915405 915496 | B-1000... | BAP 71031 71058 | B-1131... | 492758 492766 | | |
| 819... | 1726 1740 | 897... | 78593 78622 | B-1000... | BM 453546 453750 | B-1135... | 270069 270112 | | |
| 821... | 494850 494866 | 898... | 783500 783521 | B-1000... | BM 493501 493696 | B-1144... | 86729 86736 | | |
| 822... | 138275 138392 | 899... | 566927 566965 | B-1001... | BAP 261374 261413 | B-1144... | 102764 102785 | | |
| 822... | 297105 297109 | 900... | 87166 87179 | B-1002... | BM 251811 251813 | B-1147... | 880391 880440 | | |
| 823... | 399302 399320 | 901... | 598539 598545 | B-1002... | 882390 882481 | B-1151... | 85552 85555 | | |
| 824... | 76126 76145 | 902... | 53578 53585 | B-1006... | BAP 225937 225937 | B-1151... | 656531 656551 | | |
| 824... | 267509 267512 | 902... | 87801 87841 | B-1006... | BM 357569 357728 | B-1154... | 4787 4799 | | |
| B-825... | BAP 48148 48202 | 903... | 490427 490432 | B-1006... | 636191 636191 | B-1154... | 665032 665068 | | |
| B-825... | BM 437563 438004 | 904... | 102205 102232 | B-1007... | BM 329755 329834 | B-1156... | 103069 103079 | | |
| B-825... | BM 438001 438750 | 904... | 171893 | B-1010... | 2160 2165 | | | | |
| B-825... | BM 466501 466795 | B-907... | BM 261703 261726 | B-1010... | 380581 381590 | | | | |
| B-825... | BM 436824 437250 | 907... | 508912 508927 | B-1013... | 13527 13645 | | | | |
| B-826... | BM 409019 409120 | B-907... | BAP 258663 258670 | B-1015... | B-23903 23981 | | | | |
| B-829... | BM 431476 433197 | B-907... | 438177 | B-1015... | B-225377 | | | | |
| B-830... | App 54633 54686 | B-909... | 234624 234625 | B-1019... | BM 290872 290914 | | | | |
| B-830... | BM 425165 426000 | B-909... | 463339 463359 | B-1022... | B-217323 217378 | | | | |
| B-830... | BM 464351 464397 | 910... | 298559 | B-1023... | 28029 28030 | | | | |
| B-832... | 293251 293269 | 910... | 504237 504259 | 1024... | 52288 52354 | | | | |
| B-832... | BM 426590 426750 | 911... | 58046 58159 | 1025... | 771025 771027 | | | | |
| B-832... | BM 427141 427500 | 912... | 204306 204370 | B-1026... | 286937 286956 | | | | |
| B-832... | BM 472501 472654 | 913... | 499373 499414 | 1029... | 926582 926591 | | | | |
| B-832... | BM 473251 473280 | 913... | 761704 | B-1030... | B-185421 185440 | | | | |
| B-832... | BAP 16893 | 914... | 816955 816975 | 1032... | 160193 160214 | | | | |
| B-832... | BAP 23145 | 916... | 501778 501783 | B-1034... | 184855 184957 | | | | |
| 833... | B 287705 287713 | 918... | 798415 798431 | B-1034... | BAP 244088 244091 | | | | |
| 833... | 512802 512836 | 919... | 923280 923281 | 1036... | 672342 672370 | | | | |
| 833... | BAP 266712 266713 | 921... | BAP 58617 58838 | 1037... | 648531 648636 | | | | |
| 833... | 276588 | 921... | BM 447001 447554 | B-1041... | BAP 37636 37642 | | | | |
| B-835... | 232620 232649 | 921... | 277652 278250 | B-1041... | BM 427991 428250 | | | | |
| B-835... | BAP 292505 292508 | 922... | 374740 374764 | B-1041... | BM 441751 442160 | | | | |
| B-837... | BM 312116 312174 | 923... | 295501 295519 | B-1045... | BAP 228792 228796 | | | | |
| B-837... | 982620 982654 | 923... | 681672 681750 | B-1046... | 787408 787429 | | | | |
| 838... | 208394 | 925... | 27085 27100 | 1047... | 631861 631892 | | | | |
| 838... | 400213 400240 | 928... | 275283 275331 | B-1048... | 90001 90061 | | | | |
| B-839... | BAP 53620 53668 | 928... | 470848 470863 | B-1048... | BAP 131940 132000 | | | | |
| B-839... | BM 393434 393860 | B-929... | B-232175 232200 | B-1048... | 754180 754200 | | | | |
| 841... | 939181 939202 | B-929... | BAP 234652 | B-1048... | BAP 297001 | | | | |
| 842... | 787411 787429 | B-929... | 250801 250802 | B-1051... | B-174927 174998 | | | | |
| B-843... | 85154 85249 | B-929... | BM 304501 304506 | B-1052... | BM 413251 413310 | | | | |
| B-843... | 572259 572278 | 930... | 317402 317403 | 1054... | 801615 801619 | | | | |
| B-844... | 265789 265794 | 930... | 234309 234310 | B-1055... | BM 387921 388090 | | | | |
| B-844... | BAP 294901 294905 | 930... | 290104 290106 | B-1061... | B-59526 59528 | | | | |
| B-844... | BM 329410 329435 | 930... | 502156 502168 | B-1061... | B-257422 257428 | | | | |
| B-844... | 799696 799768 | 932... | 793059 793085 | B-1061... | 852862 862883 | | | | |
| 845... | 89875 89928 | 934... | 793094 793096 | B-1063... | BAP 118080 118084 | | | | |
| 846... | 386431 386437 | B-935... | BM 296530 296540 | B-1064... | BAP 118591 118592 | | | | |
| 846... | 462751 462804 | B-936... | 236192 236193 | B-1064... | BM 151156 151179 | | | | |
| 846... | 990689 990750 | B-936... | 499733 499751 | B-1067... | 177657 177740 | | | | |
| 847... | 144143 144253 | 937... | 68846 68870 | B-1071... | B-222173 222234 | | | | |
| 847... | 299066 299073 | 940... | 117604 117619 | 1072... | 970718 970737 | | | | |
| 848... | 88553 88575 | 940... | 218006 218007 | B-1074... | B-286973 286973 | | | | |
| 849... | 104329 104382 | | (Orig.) | B-1075... | 236781 236790 | | | | |
| 849... | 437621 | 942... | 510116 510138 | B-1076... | B-238993 239011 | | | | |
| 850... | 89551 | 948... | 901305 901368 | B-1076... | B-273800 273900 | | | | |
| 850... | 746597 746600 | 949... | 245893 245909 | B-1076... | 383701 3 | | | | |

| L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| B-477-246970. | | 673-228894. | | 839-53625, 630, 634, 648. | | B-1097-484536. | | B-832-Bap 52129. | |
| 479-443533. | | 674-145043. | | 663, 392995, 393780. | | B-1130-461336, 565. | | 875-511007. | |
| 488-125574, 578. | | 689-690870. | | 861-170794. | | B-1154-4787, 4792 - 4793. | | 889-161283. | |
| 494-459871, 570851. | | 702-782789, 805, 917720. | | B-876-B-281145 - 146. | | 4797, 664839, 881. | | 898-783469-470. | |
| B-495-306677. | | 795, 802. | | 295548, 564158-160. | | | | 903-274664-665. | |
| 500-345962. | | 716-129683. | | 878-274360. | | | | 953-262131-170. | |
| 501-171998, 172080. | | 724-911073. | | 889-370655. | | | | 965-213875, 214183. | |
| 640204, 210, 225, | | 738-323876, 940307. | | 910-504242. | | | | 973-283855. | |
| 303, 355. | | 740-529026. | | B-921-58639, 278184, 238. | | | | B-1002-882351-380. | |
| B-502-256680-682. | | 761-774151. | | 949-359357, 896, 944. | | | | B-1006-225932. | |
| 525-9643. | | 768-919792, 810. | | 511585, 797, 382143. | | | | | |
| 527-966387. | | 792-795727. | | 359944. | | | | | |
| 531-425551. | | 807-266307, 319. | | B-965-764249. | | | | | |
| B-554-B-261117 - 118, | | 808-229328. | | 968-95591. | | | | | |
| 771698. | | 812-100076. | | 981-277840. | | | | | |
| 558-95968, 970, 978-979. | | 824-76127, 130, 138. | | B-988-263719, 736. | | | | | |
| 583-782682. | | B-825-48168, 436345. | | B-1002-882352, 391, 422. | | | | | |
| 601-917613, 630. | | B-826-409038. | | 455. | | | | | |
| 610-62657. | | B-829-268653, 404490. | | B-1006-Bap 225937. | | | | | |
| 631-165908. | | 431631, 432360. | | B-1037-648611. | | | | | |
| 643-83019. | | 431720, 937, 432207. | | B-1072-970719. | | | | | |
| 645-231617. | | 604. | | B-1074-B-289709. | | | | | |
| 659-347934, 449407. | | | | B-1075-236785. | | | | | |
| 665-748354. | | | | B-1076-B-273852, 856. | | | | | |
| B-669-B-101677-678. | | | | B-1094-116729. | | | | | |

IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 560)

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its sympathy to the family of Brother Mullane in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

D. A. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

SONS OF ELECTRICIAN FATHERS LIKE TRADE

(Continued from page 527)

George Whitford, long time recording secretary of L. U. No. 3 and a member of the International Executive Council.

We recently made a little investigation in co-operation with O. H. Ross, financial secretary of L. U. No. 26, Washington, and found that this important local union, with 600 members, has the following list of fathers and sons on their books, and their initiation dates:

Father—Boteler, J. W.—September 1, 1911.
Son—Boteler, G. R.—August 11, 1933.
Father—Duvall, A. H.—April 9, 1904 in L. U. No. 318.
Son—Duvall, T. H.—September 26, 1930.
Father—Foley, C. K.—February 28, 1923.
Son—Foley, K. M.—January 14, 1938.
Father—Fritz, E. A.—April 5, 1923.
Son—Fritz, J. W.—November 28, 1930.
Father—Gerardi, V. A., Sr.—October 11, 1923.
Son—Gerardi, V. A., Jr.—September 10, 1937.
Father—Hellmuth, R. J.—July 25, 1906.
Son—Hellmuth, S. J.—June 10, 1938.
Father—Holt, F. R.—Reinitiated November 28, 1930.
Son—Holt, C. R.—January 6, 1923.
Father—Johnston, L. J.—April 15, 1902.
Son—Johnston, L. H.—September 10, 1937.
Father—McKnew, N. G.—Reinitiated April 27, 1916.
Son—McKnew, A. M.—June 23, 1927.
Father—McMahon, R. C.—June 1, 1905.
Sons—McMahon, F. T.—March 19, 1927.
McMahon, L. R.—April 11, 1929.
McMahon, J. A.—September 25, 1936.
Father—Noone, J. B.—July 5, 1906.
Son—Noone, T. B.—April 9, 1937.
Father—Patterson, J. M., Sr.—May 20, 1892.
Son—Patterson, J. M., Jr.—January 8, 1920.
Father—Peck, H. H.—November 21, 1907.

Son—Peck, W. D.—November 28, 1930.
Father—Peed, E. O.—April 21, 1919.
Son—Peed, M. O.—September 17, 1925.
Father—Robey, Lemuel—March 23, 1923.
Son—Robey, C. L.—March 23, 1923.
Father—Shanahan, P. J.—May 4, 1916 in L. U. No. 148.

Sons—Shanahan, E. M.—July 12, 1924.
Shanahan, R. F.—April 4, 1929.

A letter from William W. Robbins, recording secretary of Local Union No. 477, San Bernardino, Calif., states: "I still have my father's old traveling card. It is addressed to Peter W. Collins, G. S., Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill. His card number was 144684 and he was initiated by L. U. No. 61, of Los Angeles, on January 24, 1907.

"Although I have only carried an I. B. E. W. card for 11 years, I was raised in a union home and I can't help remembering some of the battles of the past. As a child I can remember postponing a few meals in order to help make conditions for the electrical workers. Little did I ever know that in later years I would enjoy those same conditions."

RENEW SUPPORT OF 30-HOUR, FIVE-DAY WEEK

(Continued from page 528)

the International Secretary stand instructed to so notify him and his local union. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, auditor, of the funds of the I. B. E. W., and found the report correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee, and the audit, be received and filed. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock on the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, and found the report correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be received, and that the council attend the Supreme Lodge meeting of the Benefit Association and make a report to the Supreme Lodge on the audit. Motion carried.

The council discussed with the International President and the International Secretary their activities since the last council meeting, and went over some of the existing controversies, as well as outlined their future policies on the problems facing the organization. It was agreed that progress was being made, and the actions of the officers were approved and they were instructed by the council to continue their activities along the same lines and the council would co-operate with them, rendering such assistance as was possible in their district.

The activities of the council members on

questions handled in their districts, as well as by correspondence with the International Secretary since the last semi-annual meeting of the council were reviewed and fully discussed, and it was moved and seconded, that all the actions discussed be approved. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 533)

they get that and a handful of members that is enough for them; and you do as they say, not as the mind tells you. We don't all see or feel or think alike but I don't care how old we get in the labor movement, we can learn something new every day.

As for our Labor Day celebration, we didn't have one. I feel like taking a stick and stirring them up sometimes, but I guess it's all in a day's work.

We would like to hear from other auxiliaries. Our secretary's address is Mrs. J. R. Slade, 5114 Shelby Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.

As this is my first letter I do not want to bore the readers too much, as I hate to write and the members had to put me up for this and it is all new to me, but I'll do the best I can. Our social meeting was held on the twentieth, at Mrs. Johnny Courtney's and she surely knows her business when she serves as hostess. Delicious refreshments were served and a good attendance was present, and all were well pleased.

MRS. E. P. MASSEY.

120 Talleyrand Ave.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO L. U. NOS. 765 AND 558, SHEFFIELD AND FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Now that vacation time is about over, we will be able to start working a little harder. Already we have a number of plans under way for the fall and winter months. We recently started having our husbands come to the last meeting in each month. Following the business session we have a social hour. In this way we are able to put it over to the men just how much we are worth to them as an auxiliary. Too, they enjoy a little recreation, since all their meetings are confined to their work.

The Labor Day parade and picnic was a big success in the Tri-Cities, and so were we. We won a beautiful vase for having the best decorated car in the parade.

We had a lovely dinner and party on our first anniversary, September 14. We feel that the accomplishments during our first year have been worth the efforts put forth, and hope to make every year a better one.

HALLIE CURRIE.

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

As the A. F. of L. convention meets in Houston, our Texas rhymster describes preparations being made to entertain the distinguished guests.

CONVENTION TIME

Arrangements now are being made
For the biggest convention ever known;
The committee plans are being laid
To make all visitors feel at home.
Each craft will have its entertainment night,
There'll be no time for blues;
When Houston starts they do things right,
And have the cash to put it through.
One thousand Houston electrical workers
(Who rank fourth now in the A. F. of L.)
Will be in one deck, there will be no joker,
To entertain our electrical delegates—
swell!
The women's auxiliary will be on hand
To take care of the ladies while their men
are gone,
They'll be there to greet them as soon as they
land,
To see that they don't stray off alone.

And oh, that rodeo we've planned for you!
What these animals will do to the cowboys
is a pity!
Then comes the grand ball in a nice new hall,
The biggest and best ever held in our city.
And the trip to Galveston, and the swim in
the Gulf,
Where we all get together, and the square
dance will call.
You'll just keep on going till you've got
enough.

While lots of big business comes up on the
floor,
For the good of the order they take their
stand;
As the delegates from all parts pass through
the door,
They'll march to the time from our good
union band.

F. H. BYAM,
L. U. No. 66.

* * *

"T" MAN

"T" man jittuh-bug—"T" man blues—
Flitten all about the house,
A-huntin fo de clues,
Pullin out all de cohds,
Jab um in again—
Plop go annutheh fluse!
It darker now 'n sin.

Please hurry, "T" man, conjuh up mah lite,
Wants to play mah radio—
'Membah dis de night
Lil ole culled boy
In er championship fight.
Got me up a lil bet
Craves to know I'se right.

"T" man jittuh-bug, "T" man blues,
Found de shortage in er cohld
Sho enuf good news.
Now I'se got mah lectric lights
Goiner lissun to de fights—
Thank'ee Lawd, "T"rouble-man
Done take away mah blues.

CLAUD PHIPPS,
L. U. No. 18.

TO A WIFE

Dear wife, to you, these lines I write,
As I sit here all alone tonight.
I wish for your health, pleasure and joy,
But without you here, I'm only a boy,
As helpless as a new born kid.
Of mess, this place won't stay rid.

The sink stopped up, the ice box, too,
Darned if I know just what to do.
The dog had pups, the kitten had cats,
Mouse family larger and big as rats;
Stove won't burn when I need it so,
Everything full of biscuit dough.

Of the thing that used to be a bed,
I can't tell which end is the head.
In the shuffle I've lost one shoe,
Of clean clothes I've only a few.
Everything is not as it should be,
An uglier sight you never did see.

In need of you I sorely am,
Dirt on the floor thick as jam.
I am no cook; I don't like the life,
Of living alone without a wife.
And to you I pray on bended knees,
Come home, now do this please!

God endowed me few things to know,
This house ain't fit a stranger to show.
And of this I am mighty sure,
Much more of this I can't endure.
A married man without a wife
Has a mighty hard and lonesome life.

One more chance I'll give to you,
Cook me something fit to chew,
Make my bed that I might rest,
With you at home I like it best.
An empty barn is like this place,
When across the table I miss your face.

L. H. PEENEY,
L. U. No. 520.

* * *

A LINEMAN'S PROGRESS

St. Peter was guarding the gates one day,
When a boomer lineman came his way.
St. Peter said, "Now wait, my lad,
None enter here who have been bad."

The lineman looked at him and grinned:
"Oh surely, Pete, but I have never sinned.
I've led a good clean simple life,
I've never even beat my wife.

"I never spent my dough for booze,
I always bought the baby shoes.
I did not smoke or drink or chew,
I paid my bills when they were due.

"I never stayed out late at nights,
I never mixed in bar-room fights.
So tell me, Pete, old pal, old dear,
Have you got room for me up here?"

St. Peter looked at him and frowned—
"My boy, I fear that you are bound
For Hell's eternal red hot fire,
You surely are a champion liar."

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. 702.

NOW SALLY RAND, COMPLETELY UNFANNED

The following inscription found on a tablet
dug up in some ruins in Athens, shows that,
even the ancient Greeks had their troubles
with the nudists:

There was a sculptor named Phidias
Whose statues were perfectly hideous.
He made Aphrodite
Without any nightie,
Which shocked the ultra fastidious.

"SHAPPIE."

* * *

DO IT ELECTRICALLY

Listen, you fellows, you know the name,
You too must get into the electric game.
The gate is open, the field is wide,
So forget that idea of working outside.
If it hadn't been for just a few
We'd be doing now as they used to do,
So use the head that belongs to you,
And help the fellow who will follow you.
There is so much to do and say,
The world wants it done the electric way;
So look around you, say today—
Let's do it with electricity!
The job's never too big, never too small,
Electricity's right to handle them all.

CARL SHOPE,
L. U. No. B-667.

* * *

TO HERMAN DEROLPH

In the pleasant summer evenings,
Sitting underneath the trees,
Listening to the hum of insects
And the sighing of the breeze—
But a sound to me more gentle,
Though the word is sweet and low,
Is the voice of Herman Derolph
When he smiles and says, "Hello."

When we're old men and gray-headed,
With grandchildren round our knee,
We will tell them wondrous stories
Of the days that used to be,
And we'll not forget to mention,
When our hearts are beating slow,
Of the days when Brother Derolph
Would shake hands and say, "Hello."

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
L. U. No. 39.

* * *

IMPORTANT

During a recent heavy storm in the eastern
part of the state, the lines were broken down,
which brought complaints and grey hair to
the power company office.

In the midst of the commotion an angry
woman entered the office of the manager and
demanded to know when the power would be
restored. He told her politely, "Madam, very
quickly." "I must know more definitely than
that," she retorted angrily. "Will it be half
an hour or an hour? I've got a cherry pie
in the oven and if you don't hurry it will be
soggy."

TED CREVIER,
L. U. No. 275.

TO BE a voter with the rest is not so much;
and this like every institute, will have its
imperfections. But to become an enfran-
chised man, and now, impediments removed, to
stand and start without humiliation, and equal
with the rest; to commence or have the road clear'd
to commence, the grand experiment of develop-
ment, whose end (perhaps requiring several gen-
erations), may be the forming of a full-grown
man or woman—that is something. To ballast
the state is also secured, and in our time is to be
secured, in no other way.

—WALT WHITMAN.
